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ROMANCE OF RUBBER.

TELLING OF THE BIRTH OF AN
INDUSTRY.

There is more romance in the story of the world's great industries than in all the "yellow-back" novels that were ever published. Take the case of rubber. The story of its advent as a modern factor in the commercial world is far less than fifty years old, yet how many people realise that for sheer romance it is worthy to rank with Wedgwood's triumphs in pottery, the Elizabethan discoveries of tobacco and the potato, and the boyish observation of a tea-kettle's steam that was to lead to the locomotive? What does rubber mean to all but one in every ten millions of the people who have anything to do with it? The resilient tyres that make rapid travel a pleasure, a means for defying the weather's worst behaviour; or—especially during the last few weeks—a mere counter in the perilous game of "getting rich quickly."

All these things are the harvest of one man's far-sighted patriotism, of another's selfless toil—and of a British shipmaster's unparalleled decision to undertake a long voyage in ballast when he might have come home with a full cargo. It is a story that emphasises the debt that we all owe to the quiet, self-denying labours of our public servants; and it also serves to illustrate the almost incredible blindness that will occasionally afflict the keenest minds in the world of commerce. For the great rubber plantations of the East are the offspring of an idea of that great botanist, Sir Joseph D. Hooker, who was director of the Botanic Gardens, Kew, from 1855 to 1885; and it took many years of patient argument to persuade the Eastern planters to grasp the fortunes that were literally staring them in the face.

Sir Joseph Hooker was always on the lookout for "some new thing" that would benefit not only the Motherland but her Colonies and dependencies also, a search which he prosecuted through his assistants in many parts of the world. It was in 1873 that he first persuaded the India Office to send out to the Amazon Mr. James Collins (afterwards Government botanist in Singapore), who obtained some hundreds of seeds of Para rubber, and on his return published an account of the method of collecting and preparing the rubber. About a dozen plants were raised at Kew from his seeds, and these were sent to Calcutta; but the climate was unsuitable, and they all died. Two other men were then employed—Mr. Cross and Mr. H. A. Wickham, who is now Sir H. A. Wickham. Mr. Cross, the well-known introducer of the cinchona into India, in addition to introducing Para rubber, also brought back the Castilleja, Elastica, or Central American rubber, known in South America as caoutchouc ball, and the Ceara rubber. Both of these species, however, have been superseded by the Para rubber—Hevea Brasiliensis. But it was Mr. Wickham who, in 1876, ascended the Tapajos River and collected the seeds which were to become the foundation of the rubber industry of the East.

SAVING SEEDS FROM DEATH.

Many other explorers must have seen the wild Para rubber tree—Hevea Brasiliensis—growing in tropical luxuriance in the jungles of Brazil; and the value of its product had for centuries been dimly appreciated by the South American Indians. It remained for Cross and Wickham to attempt the experiment of transplantation; and they were under no illusion as to the odds against its success. The seed of the wild rubber tree quickly loses its vitality; within about seven weeks of the day it drops it becomes sterile. Wickham had made a collection of 70,000 of these seeds, but he was far from the coast, and he knew he would have to travel his hardest "against the clock" if a single one of them was to germinate at Kew. As quickly as he could he worked down the Tapajos towards its mouth, all the time tantalised by the probability that he would not find a ship when he reached there, and that every seed might be dead before he could get afloat.

But his luck was propitious. A British "tramp" had just discharged her cargo, and the skipper was waiting, Micawber-like, for "something to turn up." It did, but scarcely in the shape that he expected. And it required all the persuasiveness that Wickham could command to convince him that 70,000 seeds in three boxes represented the cargo he was looking for. Eventually the skipper agreed to take the three boxes, run home in ballast, and trust the British Government on the word of the explorer for payment. Wickham must have been a really remarkable man.

Yet even then he was not out of the wood. The ship, with its precious burden, worked down to Para, where it had to pass the scrutiny of the Customs officers. Without any great violence, to truth Wickham called his seeds "botanical specimens," and the tramp received a clearance that would never have been given if the Customs men knew what it really contained.

Immediately he reached home Wickham rushed to Kew, where Sir Joseph Hooker had "houses cleared in a hurry" and well prepared for the reception of the seeds. They arrived just in time. Four per cent. germinated satisfactorily and soon for the rubber plant grows rapidly—specimens were on the way to Calcutta, Ceylon, Rangoon, and Singapore. They were placed in specially-prepared boxes, Wardian cases, which had roofs of glass, and were as carefully stowed in the ship as if the plants they sheltered had been worth their weight in gold—as they were, a million times over. It is a matter of no little interest that when these plants were distributed some were sent to the Botanical Gardens of Java; but they are believed to have died. Mr. Murtou, who successfully installed the plant in Singapore, also introduced it to Perak, where he left it in the capable hands of the Resident, Sir Hugh Low.

THE PARENT SEVEN.

In spite of the care that was lavished upon them, all but seven of the plants that reached Singapore were dead in August, 1878, when Mr. Walter Fox took over a post in the Singapore Botanical Gardens. But they had been placed in a dry, shallow soil, and Mr. Fox—who had learned at Kew all that Mr. Cross could teach him about the conditions most favourable to the Para rubber tree—had the survivors replanted in low flat land at the foot of a slope. There they flourished. They were treated with greater care than a pet dog receives from its doting mistress; and from their seed fresh stock began to rise around them. But the planters were making money out of coffee, and for years they laughed at the idea that these immigrants from the Far West would pay them better. To-day it seems incredible that the first rubber trees in Penang were used merely as a decoration for the municipality's highways. Fortunately, the staff of the Botanical Gardens were men of the same breed as Messrs. Cross and Wickham; they never lost faith in the rubber tree's future in Malaya, and, despite the indifference of the planters, methodically extended their stock.

"In due season they reaped." Coffee began to slump, and the planters had to seek an alternative crop. One of them was the late Mr. W. W. Bailey, who just prior to the war carried off one of Ascut's big prizes with Bachelor's Button. Few people cleared more over the rubber boom than Mr. Bailey, yet there was a time when his acquaintance with the subject was of the slightest. He became genuinely interested, however, and made a contract to take over all the rubber seeds from the Botanical Gardens. This did not please the other planters, who had—let us long last become alive to rubber's possibilities. They protested, and the Government rescinded Mr. Bailey's contract. Although he received his proportion of the seeds at half the price his brother planters had to pay for theirs, then rubber was planted in earnest—to give birth to an industry that employs thousands of men and millions sterling of capital; to endow the motor-car with wings; and to make a hundred other new contributions to our convenience and our comfort.

But who spares a thought for the man who "raced the clock" from South America to Kew; and who, looking at two old rubber trees that still flourish in the garden at Singapore—the survivors of the original seven—has the slightest notion that these are the parents of Malaya's most important industry, the origin of scores of fortunes, and the source of a whole population's "daily bread"? This story was worth telling for its own sake, but it will be worth the more if it serve as a timely reminder of what the Empire owes to its disinterested scientists—who may not themselves profit from the fruits of their own discoveries, and are not even allowed to hold shares in a rubber company.

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WAR MEMORIAL TEXT.
PROTEST IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on August 4th Mr. Crawford (L., Walthamstow, W.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware that the memorial recently erected near Hyde Park Corner, to the officers and men of the Machine Gun Corps who fell in the Great War, bears the inscription, "Saul hath slain his thousands but David his tens of thousands," and whether he was prepared to take steps to have this inscription replaced by one more in keeping with the spirit in which these men fought and died.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson said the design of the memorial referred to was submitted by the Memorial Committee of the Machine Gun Corps, and was approved by the First Commissioner of the day. The memorial included a figure of David, and the inscription was a biblical quotation intended to draw attention to this fact, and was therefore not one to which the First Commissioner could take exception.

Mr. Crawford: Are we to assume that it is the opinion of the First Commissioner or of the Government that a reference to the tale of slaughter is an adequate tribute to heroism?

Captain Waterhouse (U., Leicester, S.): Has this any reference to any political person who exists today? (Laughter.)

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab. Soc., Aberavon): May I ask whether the matter is completely closed?

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson: The design was approved by the Memorial Committee in the first place. It was then submitted to the First Commissioner of the day, and it was approved by him.

Mr. Crawford: Is it really the opinion of the Government or of any First Commissioner that a memorial to the dead in the war should contain reference to the amount of slaughter?

Mr. Locker-Lampson: The difficulty is that really this inscription is in order to indicate to the public that the statue is a statue of David. If you do away with the inscription the statue would be incomprehensible to the public.

Mr. Hudson (Lab. Soc., Huddersfield): Is the hon. member aware that a quotation on a statue was modified last year as a result of the intervention of the First Commissioner of Works? Would it not be possible to get some other quotation from the life of David more in keeping with the sacrifice of the men who are commemorated by the monument?

Mr. Barr (Lab. Soc., Motherwell) asked whether the quotation was from the Old Testament or from the New. Could not a more appropriate quotation be got from the New Testament?

No reply was given.

GOLF

NEW HANDICAPPING SCHEME
CRITICIZED.

[BY J. FRANCIS MARRES.]

In the following article on the new handicapping scheme at Home, contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* by a noted writer on golf, many points are touched upon which will be of interest to golfers in Hongkong:—

Before committing oneself to a complete approval of so important a scheme as that devised by the Golf Union's Joint Advisory Committee, one must be satisfied of the truth of all the principles laid down, and of the correctness of the various inferences, assumptions, and calculations; also that there are no important omissions. On a very careful examination I find, to my disappointment, that I cannot support the entire scheme in its present form. The following are a few of the points on which, I think, further consideration is called for:—

Grades of Courses.—It is proposed to classify golf courses into five grades of playing length. It would have helped us to an opinion of this proposed grading if well-known courses had been quoted to exemplify Grades A, B, C, D, and E. I do not know a Grade E course—i.e., one where the ball has no run—unless it be a badly-drained clay course in mid-winter. Such a course is then either water-logged or is a mudheap, for serious golf unplayable, and as a basis for handicapping useless. Yet in the drier months, when the club competitions are held, there is plenty of run. So I am curious to know where the Advisory Committee found their Grade E courses—length of run, *nil*!

If only for the reason that it will be impossible to arrange in advance for a windless test day, I am afraid that questions of grade will be matters of opinion rather than of fact, and candidly I think it may be impossible satisfactorily to carry out this proposal. Sympathetic grading would be worse than sympathetic handicapping. Apart from the inherent difficulty of grading a course as proposed, the principle of it may not be acceptable for business reasons. The Finance Committee of a club might not welcome the official appraisal of their course as Grade D in run, or Grade E. Revenue from entrance fees, subscriptions, and green fees might fall off. The professional also might be affected. It is a delicate subject from this point of view.

Playing Length.—A query here is as to what is meant by "ordinary" scratch man. A definition is given of a scratch man, but the additional term "ordinary" is then used. The players I have in mind as ordinary scratch men can scarcely, I think, be depended on to drive a straight ball which will carry 100 yards from the tee and then run 40 yards, without wind to help them a little. This is what the Committee calculate their ordinary scratch man can do with the present ball on flat ground. On our eleventh fairway the ground rises to a little higher level at 150 yards distant from the teeing ground. In calm weather this slope or ridge is not often carried except by long-hitting plus men.

A SLIGHT ERROR.

By the way, in their directions for measuring lengths of holes, the committee appear to have fallen into a slight error. They instruct that the measurement should be from the front of the "back of the tee." Taking too to mean teeing-ground, I would point out that this seems to conflict with the Rules of Golf, which give a player the option of going back two club lengths. Definition 4.

Handicapping.—The rules given for handicapping are in themselves excellent so far as they go, as is the sub-division of a club's list of players into four categories or classes. But I hoped to read that the committee had recognized that all golf scores for handicapping purposes should be divided into two parts: (1) shots, (2) putts. The "shots" would include chip approaches. I long ago came to the conclusion that the basis of intelligent handicapping of a club member must be the same as that for computing the Bogey (or now standard scratch score) of the course. It should be known how many shots he, too, takes up to the greens and how many putts. For instance, on a 78 scratch score course:—

	Shots.	Putts.	Tl.
Mr. "Standard Scratch"			
takes	42	36	78
Mr. "Five" may take	50	33	83
Mr. "Twenty-Four" may			
take	62	40	102

Mr. "Five," a good putter, would be thus shown as minus 8 in his long game, but plus 3 in his putting, hence his 5. Mr. "Twenty-Four," a beginner, minus 20 in his long game and minus 4 in his putting, hence his 24.

So I am sorry that club committees are not advised to ask for putts to be recorded, also any holes in one shot, or any holed-out approaches. When I inquire "to a very good card, I commonly find that the number of one-putts (I have known of ten) largely accounts for

the low total score. Yet no player can reasonably be expected to do such splendid putting regularly, and the allowance should be made for this in considering his handicap. Any excess of one-putts over three or four should be ignored. This has been very conclusively proved to me in my handicapping work of the last few years, and the evidence is available, as we keep all cards. For some years past our cards have had a putt column, and it has proved most useful.

Corresponding Handicaps.—My first criticism is that it is not correct to exclude players in Category 1 (those in receipt of three strokes or less) from the operation of this part of the scheme. I have often seen it proved by demonstration that a 3 man, or even a scratch or plus man, from a very easy course cannot play to handicap on a very difficult course, the discrepancy occasionally being several strokes. Under new and more careful handicapping at their home club they may show to better advantage away, but even then I cannot believe that if, coming from a 68 scratch course to an 80 course, they will not need a stroke allowance for the 12 strokes difference in the courses. Yet the scheme gives them nothing.

UNFAIR TO LOCAL MEN.

Then it seems certain to me that very fine players, for example, the amateur champion of any year, if visiting a 68 course, will find no difficulty in beating the local category 1 men on handicap. If they condescend to play for prizes, will they not, bar accidents, sweep the board? This would be unfair to the local men and contrary to the reason and intention of handicapping, which is, I take it, to try and place all players, of varied degrees of skill, on a net equality with each other either at home or away from home.

My next, and most important, criticism is of the method adopted in calculating corresponding handicaps for players of 4 handicap upwards (category 2, 3 and 4). It is assumed that a handicap is given to a player on the balance of his strokes after deducting thirty-six putts, i.e., on his long game only. This is clearly a faulty assumption. A handicap is allotted partly on play up to the putting-green and partly on play upon the putting-green. The standard scratch score is an assumed performance, but a player's score is an actual performance, and his handicap is based upon its relation to the total of the assumed scratch figures, which total includes thirty-six putts!

Now many a man, perhaps with the help of good chip shots which standard scratch is not credited with, is "plus" on his putting score, i.e., he takes less than thirty-six putts. Were it not for this fine work on the greens, his handicap would be longer than it is. We all know middle-aged men with a 18 handicap (not beginners) who would be 18 or 20 were it not that they are good putters. What is not so generally recognized is that most men who have single-figure handicaps are relatively better in their putting score than in their long-game score. A 5 man, for instance, may have very likely earned his handicap by scores which included only thirty-three putts: If so, he is, as stated above, 8 handicap as regards his long game.

Therefore to calculate his corresponding handicap for a longer and more difficult course from his long game figures only the committee should take him as 8 not as 5. If he takes thirty-four putts he is 7. Good putting is not usual with beginners; they have not yet acquired "touch." Men who are taking up the game and put in cards for their first handicap of ten record forty putts or more. This again shows the fallacy of assuming that a golf handicap may safely be considered as relating only to the long game.

If I am correct the advisory committee have here passed a serious mistake made by the actual authors of the scheme, and their corresponding handicap tables will need revision. These tables range from a course of 68 standard scratch score to one of 80. They do not provide for players below 4 handicap. For a criticism let us take the 4 man. If he is rated 4 on a 68 scratch course, he is to be allotted 6 to tackle an 80 course; only two strokes extra handicap allowed him for the extra difficulties attaching to an increase of fourteen strokes in the scratch score long game. Now if, as I suspect, his putting score at home is 35 at most, his long game is 5 at home, possibly 6. What chance has he on the 80 course at 6 handicap?

If, on the other hand, he is rated 4 on an 80 course, and goes to play on a 68 course, the tables give him 4 there, where he should, I maintain, be able to play to scratch, or better. What chance have the local 4 men against him? He will play them level according to the table, though, should they visit him at his home club, he will give them 3 strokes!

Before putting my views into print I have discussed them carefully with both expert players and experienced committee men. Were golf handicapping of national importance just now Mr. Baldwin would, no doubt, appoint a Royal Commission to settle it all. He would, I hope, persuade the Earl of Balfour to preside. He would be peculiarly appropriate as chairman, for we are not told that it was his taking up the game which really started the boom in golf which has ended in the formation of unions and brought these problems of handicapping into being.

DIVING AS A SPORT.

WHERE WOMEN ARE
HANDICAPPED.

To residents of Hongkong, a Colony which possesses so many fine swimmers and divers of both sexes, and where this health-giving aquatic sport is so prominent a feature of hot-season activity, the following article, by a Home writer, should make a general appeal:—

At swimming women are more or less out-classed by men in speed and stamina. For example, over 100 yards the fastest woman is about 20 yards slower than the fastest man, and the disparity rapidly increases with distance. At Channel swimming no woman has succeeded in holding out for 15 hours—14 hours 35 minutes in the feminine record—or gut within sight of victory.

In the sister sport of diving, however, there is not so much to choose between the sexes.

Indeed, man's advantage, such as it is, lies chiefly in his superior strength, which enables him to preserve greater rigidity of body while in the air, and also gives him a pull in certain dives calling for great muscular power.

In pluck there is nothing in it, women facing the same high dives as men, but the latter have slightly better nervous control, and are less liable to momentary, but, in competitive diving, fatal, hesitation or lack of concentration.

Despite feminine aptitude, women divers of the first class are comparatively few. Lack of facilities for practice under the best conditions is the reason.

Nevertheless, the sport has plenty of women enthusiasts. They have their own association and are found as members of swimming clubs, while the Amateur Swimming Association promotes a women's diving championship—holder, Miss Belle White.

Their stronghold, however, is the Amateur Diving Association (founded 1901), which has that great sportsman, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart., for president, while its vice-presidents include the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Champion de Crespigny, and Lady Cunliffe-Owen.

The A.D.A. has 67 women members (exclusive of junior members), among whom may be specially mentioned Miss Belle White, Miss E. Armstrong, both plain diving, and Miss V. M. Newman, high plain diving, and Miss M. Hudson, spring-board diving.

In the Olympic Games, 1921, when swimming and diving events for women were first included, Miss White was third in high plain diving, while in 1920 Miss Armstrong was second in the same event. Last year, however, our representatives were unplaced.

Still, this is not to be wondered at, for, compared with their rivals, our divers (of both sexes) are heavily handicapped. It is said that in the whole country there is not a single 9-metre spring board of Olympic Games standard, and that there is only one 1-metre board.

As regards high plain diving from firm boards, we have no indoor and very few outdoor 10-metre stages, apart from those at the Highgate (Parliament Hill Fields) Ponds, Blackpool, and Torquay.

Our rivals, especially our American rivals who almost swept the diving boards at the last Games, are very much better off in these respects.

We are handicapped in another direction. Ideally the diver should go through the same training as the professional acrobat. We have no facilities for such training, but America, at least, has, and uses them.

The chief essentials are youth—suppleness is apt to be lost after 25—pluck, nerve (which are not quite the same thing), and practice.

PLAYING THE FOOL.

HOW COMIC ARTISTS DISPEL
LONELINESS.

[BY NELLIE WALLACE, THE COMEDienne.]

Man is a laughing animal and healthy laughter is a necessity of life. The fool and the jester are the unofficial doctors of mankind.

True comedians are rare. They are born, not made, and they are in the real sense of the word artists, for their work is of a definitely creative kind which must express itself in comic characterization. "Comic" effects are almost entirely the result of gesture. "Atmosphere" is created by the artist's personality, combined with a first-class knowledge of his own technique. Then, by the magic means of a back-cloth, a little make-up, a feeble song, and a few dance steps, the artist comedienne holds the audience in the hollow of his hand.

His aim is to provide that mental relaxation which is so necessary to the weary after the turmoil of the day. He dispels loneliness and promotes a friendly feeling in the audience, for laughter is a social affair. Sometimes, perhaps unconsciously, he corrects men's manners and brings about social reform; for the fear of appearing ridiculous is a marvellous deterrent to vanity and wrongdoing. And if the audience go home with lighter hearts and clearer heads, their time has not been wasted.

The public are, on the whole, plain-minded, but it is a sad fact that during the last few years there has been a growing appreciation of decadent humour.

Sometimes the public have a type of humour foisted upon them which is unwelcome, but in the long run it is they who set the standard.

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GERMAN BANKS AND THE STINNES
METHOD.

It may as well be made plain that the German banking world is not taking the trouble of carefully liquidating the Stinnes trust out of any consideration for the firm, or name, or methods of Stinnes. It has been opposed to its methods from the first, and were it not for the consequences involved it might be said to welcome this proof of their injuriousness to the economic conditions of Germany. It is hardly considered debatable to-day whether the trust of the type built up by Stinnes is desirable at all. His plan, if he had a definite plan, was to involve as many processes vertically and horizontally as possible, and his method was only possible in thoroughly unhealthy economic conditions such as were provided by the inflation.

In Germany to-day, all the best opinion is against the vertical trust. It is found by experience, to which Stinnes has been an important contributor, that the trust which seeks to produce and control everything, from the coal and iron in the earth to the bolt-crochard of the machine, is an impossibility. It neglects the human factor, and human capacity for knowledge is limited. It was pointed out to me to-day that the collapse of the Stinnes trust was not symptomatic, because the vertical trust as Stinnes understood it can hardly be said to exist elsewhere in Germany.

The liquidation, I understood, is to be carried out quite ruthlessly, but it will be done very cautiously, and there will be no crash in the process of realising the assets. It was recognized that Germany could not afford the shock of its chaotic

collapse. The examination has revealed some insight into the methods of the late Hugo Stinnes. His credits were very widely spread. He had them in many foreign lands. Not only did he deal with any and all countries—neutral or enemy, in one hemisphere or another, made no difference to him—but he dealt also with as many firms as possible in each country. He never borrowed much money in any one place or from any one firm, but he had credits with almost every country and important firm. In the process of doing so he evolved a certain technique. His credits formed a sort of financial whirlpool with which—if the mixed metaphor be admissible—he was continuously juggling. He acted on much the same system in Germany, and set up relations with even quite small firms. The examination has shown, for example, that the actual direct interest of each bank in the liquidation is surprisingly small. The secret lay in the general aggregate.

The death of Hugo Stinnes, senior, coincided roughly with the stabilization of the mark. His firm had been for many years in close relation with the Darmstadt and National Bank, and when in that house the position was realized, a very plain warning was given as to whether the methods were leading. The two sons of Stinnes, perhaps dazzled a little by the glamour of their inheritance, attempted in the 70s of many windings, but only to carry out the methods of their late father, but to extend them. It was remarked that each acted as though he was himself quite as clever as his father, and that the economic situation in Germany was not such that it could support the equivalent of four Stinnes. Had Hugo Stinnes lived to face the crisis it is in thought that he would have had the genius to adapt himself to the new conditions.

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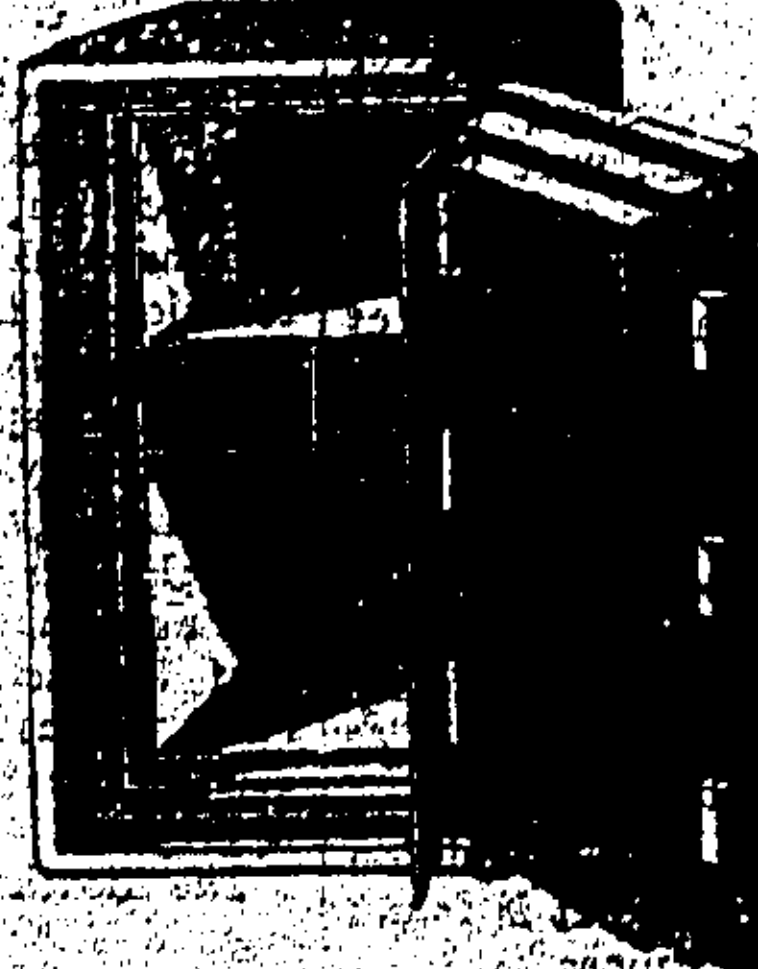
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SHINTOISM.

MR. DE SILVA'S LECTURE TO M.K. THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society last evening, Mr. D. O. de Silva gave an interesting lecture on Shintoism.

Shinto, or Shintoism, the so-called national religion of Japan, with approximately 196,000 temples, or shrines, divided into 10 sects or branches counting 20 million, or more adherents served by 16,000 shrine attendants, dates from the dawn of Japanese history and is intimately associated with the mythology of the race.

In the Shinto mythology, said Mr. de Silva, the first pair of creative beings were Izanagi and Izanami. From them the gods of the Shinto pantheon are descended. Amaterasu, the sun-goddess, was their first child. Her brother, Susano-o, is one of the most prominent of the Shinto gods, and is the legendary father of the first ruler of Izu, (Okuni-nushi). Shinto, literally "the way of the gods, or spirits," is derived from the Chinese Shin tao "shin," god, or gods or spirit and "tao," way, path, doctrine. When Chinese literature was imported into Japan the people adopted many Chinese ideas, laws, customs, and practices. These they so mixed with their own that it became necessary to adopt a special name for the ancient native customs, which were in consequence called (in A.D. 552, says Murakami) Kami, or Shinto, the word kami being applied in the same sense as "tao," and kami because of their divine origin. It successfully differentiated the native religion from the imported, the Buddhism, or "The Way of Buddha."

In the course of centuries this cult (ancestor-worship, the foundation of all civilized society) has undergone modifications, and has assumed various shapes; but everywhere in Japan its fundamental character remains unchanged. The three forms of the Shinto worship of ancestors are the Domestic Cult, the Communal Cult, and the State Cult;—or, in other words, the worship of family ancestors; of clan or tribal ancestors; and of imperial ancestors. The first is the religion of the home; the second, of the local divinity, or tutelary god; the third, the national religion. The family cult is the first in the evolutionary order, the others being later developments.

Properly speaking, Shinto is not a religion, since it has no dogma, no ethical code, and no sacred book. The absence of a code of morals is accounted for by the innate perfection of the Japanese people, who, having descended from the kami (gods), have no evil inclinations, such as Occidentals have; to overcome, and whose manners and customs need no reform. Since there is no doctrinal system, the faith does not concern itself about a future state. The precepts of the different sects, which differ only in a few details of ceremony, are: "Follow the impulse of your nature and obey your Emperor."

Shintoism says no authority aims at the happiness of earthly life, and assumes that the souls of the departed can essentially aid in securing it. They are conceived, therefore, to be present and are summoned by those who come to them, by clapping hands, a bell, a drum, etc.

The Shinto gods are by no means the pure and exalted forms which Buddhism presents to us—no saints, through the overcoming of sensuous pleasure, but affected by all human feelings and weaknesses, and taking pleasure in everything that adds enjoyment and amusement to existence. Accordingly their worshippers seek to delight them on their festivals, not only with meat and drink, but also by theatrical processions, pantomimes, and so on, and do not think it objectionable that streets leading to certain of their shrines contain houses dedicated to the worship of Aphrodite. Of the servants of the kami, purity of the body is required rather than purity of the heart. The Shinto Kannushi do not shave their heads; as the Buddhist bonzes do; and only wear special dress when exercising their office. They neither practice celibacy nor have monasteries. Shinto worship has an elaborate ritual and numerous rules as to purification. From the earliest period the cult exacted scrupulous cleanliness—indeed, we might say it regarded physical purity as identical with moral purity, and intolerable to the gods. It has always been a religion of ablutions. The Japanese love of cleanliness has been maintained, and was probably initiated by their religion. The most important of all Shinto ceremonies is the ceremony of purification, *oharai*, as it is called or the casting out of evil.

All the deities confer prosperity, avert sickness, cure sterility, bestow literary talents, endow the pusillanimous with prowess, and so on. Besides temples to deities presiding over industries and agriculture, or deities especially invoked by the peasants, such as the Goddess of Silk-worm, the Goddess of Rice, the Gods of Wind and Weather, there are to be found in almost every part of the country what might be called propitiatory temples, shrines, which have been erected by way of compensation to

(Continued on next column)

BRIDGE RUMOURS.

SOME CURRENT FALLACIES DISPELLED.

[Playing auction bridge in a Kowloon club recently, a member of the staff of the Daily Press was surprised to be informed that by "a new rule of the Portland Club" no score was put down for chicanes. Not being in possession of the latest rules of the Portland Club, he was not able to argue on the point; but the following article by Mr. A. E. Manning Foster, the well-known authority on the game, which dispels of this and other current bridge fallacies, will no doubt be of much interest to local players.]

Extraordinary rumours get about concerning the laws of Bridge. For instance, I frequently receive letters from readers who have heard that the holder of a Yarborough can claim a fresh deal. Of course, it is not true.

Another persistent rumour is that under the new laws chicanes are not scored. This mistake no doubt arises from the fact that it has been abolished in the United States. The Americans have adopted the numerical system of bidding whereby a greater number of tricks declared overbids a smaller number, irrespective of suit value. Thus "Three clubs" overbids "Two no trumps" and "Four clubs" is a sufficient bid over "Three spades." But this system has no authority in England.

On the matter of the revoke strange statements are made. A correspondent tells me he has been told that the Portland Club made a "rule" in September, 1924, whereby the declarer could only claim 100 points above with no option of taking three tricks as penalty for an adversary's revoke. No such new law has been promulgated by the Portland Club. In fact there have been no new laws since the revised code of January 1st, 1924. The Portland Club often gives interpretations, and one decision made in June, 1924, does almost amount to the creation of a new law. It concerns law 41, which provides that in the case of a bid out of turn the adversary on the offender's left may demand either a new deal, or allow the bid to stand, or refer it to his partner. But the partner has merely the option of allowing the bid to stand or having a fresh deal. He cannot make a bid on his own account. Situations may arise, and have arisen, where this law works unfairly.

Thus, in a case submitted to the Club, Z had dealt and called "One no trumps." A had said "No bid." Y, having a game hand in spades, hesitated, and before he had spoken B said "No bid." Now it is so manifestly unjust that a player, through the fault of his adversary should be deprived of his right to bid that the Portland Club decided:

When the fourth in hand says "No bid" out of turn after the second hand has said "No bid," the third in hand is not debarred from bidding. The bidding may therefore be continued so that the third player may have an opportunity of making a bid.

Among the false reports that you can deny are the preposterous statement that a player is allowed to double his partner's double; that the dealer instead of passing may say "I reserve" (which means that if the other three players pass he has a second opportunity of bidding); that a player may abandon a hand by conceding 100 points; and that it is permissible to say when doubling "Business Double" or "Informative Double," and that when you say "Business" your partner may not bid until an adversary has done so.

spirits of persons who have suffered great injustices or misfortune. In every home there is a shrine devoted to religion. If the family profess only the Shinto belief, this shrine, or mikayama (august spirit dwelling), or more properly termed miya—a tiny model of a regular temple, is placed upon a shelf fixed against the wall of some inner chamber, about six feet from the floor. In it are placed tablets of white wood inscribed with the names of the household "dead." These tablets suggest a tombstone. The plain gravestone in Shinto cemeteries resemble in form the simple wooden spirit-sticks.

In almost every kitchen there is either a tiny shrine, or a written charm bearing the name of Kojin, the God of the Cooking-range. In almost every garden, on the North side, there is a little Shinto shrine, facing what is called the Ki-mon, or Demon-gate,—that is to say, the direction from which, according to the Chinese teaching, all evils come; and these little shrines dedicated to Shinto deities, are supposed to protect the home from evil spirits. Almost every deity mentioned has a shrine somewhere; and hundreds of others have their temples. Numbers of temples have been dedicated to historical personages,—to the spirits of great ministers, captains, rulers, scholars, heroes, and statesmen. In fact most of the great men of Japanese history have had temples erected to them.

The offerings made to the principal deities of the shrines consist of water, rice, salt, fish, birds, vegetables, etc. As a rule these are placed in tiny porcelain saucers and set before the shrine.

LOCAL SPORT.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

LAST NIGHT'S CONTESTS AT MURRAY BARRACKS.

[BY ODDFELLOWS.]

The contests in connection with the Surrey Boxing Tournament were continued last night when, on the whole, the bouts were well contested. There were, as there must be in so many events, some contests which were uninteresting, but there was hardly a single one in which there was a lack of amenities, and never one which was unsportsmanlike.

At the conclusion of last night's session, the points acquired by the various companies were—

A. Co.	23
B. Co.	43
C. Co.	33
R. W.	23
B. Co.	19

The officials last night were: Judges: Lieut. Cockayne and Lieut. Cope. Referee: Capt. Drake-Brockmann.

The events were announced by Regt. Sergeant-Major Maynard.

The results follow:—

LIGHTWEIGHTS.

Pte. Wilcox (D.) v. Pte. Furnledge (R.W.). This fight lasted a few seconds only, when Wilcox smashed his right heavily to the jaw and Furnledge went to sleep until he was counted out.

A TAME FIGHT.

Pte. Smith (C.) v. Pte. Alder (A.). Most of the fighting was done by Alder, Smith being generally content to defend himself as best he could. Alder won a tame fight.

A FAST BOUT.

L/C. Clarke (R.W.) v. Pte. Piper (B.). These were two fast boxers. Clarke caused Piper to miss often and used his left to advantage. At the end of the first round Piper, however, got some blows home. In the second round Clarke sent home some neat left jabs and when Piper tried to counter with a swinging left, he was out of his reach. Piper fought better towards the end. The last round was not as exciting as it should have been and Piper was more aggressive. Clarke won.

FEATHERWEIGHTS.

Pte. Everett (D.) v. Pte. Tucker (A.). Everett was decidedly awkward, whilst Tucker was fast and sure. Tucker led with his left continually and brought his right home often. Everett in the second round tried to bore in and take to infighting, but his opponent was too clever. As he rushed in, he kept his head low only to have it knocked up with swift right and left upper cuts. Everett could not control his blows at all. In the third round, Tucker badly missed twice and Everett got home to the body with the right. He was then seen to charge with his head and he was warned. Tucker won easily.

LACK OF ATTACK.

Pte. Masters (R.W.) v. Pte. Goodfield (B.). Not a single clean hit was landed by either youngster in the first round, but the points went to Goodfield who was the more aggressive. Goodfield missed badly on two occasions in the second round and though he did most of the attacking he did not retain his superiority. Masters had the better of the third round, but he left it to his opponent to do the attacking. This lost him the fight, Goodfield winning by a narrow margin.

FAST AND FURIOUS.

Pte. Jordan (A.) v. L/C. Marshall (D.). A bashing first round saw Jordan a little superior. Marshall was shaken by a heavy right early in the round. The second round was also fast and furious and Marshall took up the attack. Jordan, in his rushes, was inclined to fall into clinches. Both men went at it hammer and tongs in the last round but Marshall got the better of the heavy exchanges. So keen, however, had the contest been that an extra round of one minute had to be fought, but Marshall soon discomfited his opponent. After some heavy exchanges he floored him with a swift left jab. Jordan rose gamely, but he was a beaten man. Marshall won, but his plucky antagonist was given a good loser's half point.

HURRICANE BLOWS.

Pte. Pimm (B.) v. Pte. Jeffries (D.). After a few seconds in which he had to face a terrific onslaught, Pimm gave in. (Continued on next column)

IMPORT AND EXPORT PERMITS. CANTON'S EXCLUSION OF BRITISH GOODS.

As already announced in the Daily Press, the illegal system of issuing Import and Export permits has been abandoned. In the place of the permits, however, rules and regulations have been drawn up which are to be enforced by the Chambers of Commerce and the Strike Committee. As will be seen these rules are designed solely to bring about the exclusion of British goods, and the isolation of Hongkong. They are as follows:—

(1) No commodities, irrespective of their origin, may be imported to Kwangtung from Macao or Hongkong; and no commodities may be exported to Macao or Hongkong from Kwangtung.

(2) In Kwangtung no commodities are allowed to be delivered from or loaded on British ships, or ships touching Macao and Hongkong.

(3) Non-British cargoes may be freely delivered or loaded on non-British ships provided that they do not touch Macao or Hongkong.

(4) Within the boundary of Kwangtung, non-British goods may be sold, and non-British ships may sail freely.

(5) Non-British goods now stored in godowns at Kwangtung may be delivered freely, except those prohibited and monopolized by the government.

(6) The above mentioned articles are to be proclaimed and signed by the Chambers of Commerce and the Strike Committee. The Strike Committee will execute the enforcement.

BASEBALL.

SOUTH CHINA WIN.

The postponed league baseball match between the South China A.A. and the Indian Recreation Club was played at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the game resulting in a victory for the South China team by 7 runs to 2.

South China proved themselves superior to their opponents from the start. After opening their score in the first inning, however, they did not score again until the fourth inning.

SOUTH CHINA A.A.		INDIAN R.C.	
Pung	1b.	Akhan	1b.
Chan	p.	Lewis	p.
Jane	ss.	S. A. Imaail	ss.
Shim	3b.	Minn	3b.
Leung	1f.	R. U. Omar	1f.
Obey	2b.	Kitchell	2b.
Lee	c.	O. Imaail	c.
Chansee	r.f.	S. A. R. Imaail	r.f.
S. L. Lee	c.f.	F. M. Arculli	c.f.

SCORE BY INNINGS.
1 2 3 4 5
South China A.A. 3 0 0 4 0 7
Indian R.C. 0 1 1 0 0 2

FOOTBALL.

The replay final tie of the Fowler Football Cup was decided on the Murray Barracks square yesterday evening, No. 2 Platoon of A Company defeating No. 11 Platoon of C Company. The winners scored 2 goals to their opponents' nil.

A HARD HITTER.

Pte. Holcombe (C.) v. Sergt. Coomber (D.). Some good exchanges were seen in the first round, in which the private was slightly superior. Coomber gave in early in the second round, after his mouth had been badly cut by Holcombe's left. The private punished Coomber heavily.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Wallis (C.) v. L/C. Doakes (A.). This was a decidedly one-sided affair. Wallis retreated continually, but his opponent seemed to lack power in his blows. Doakes won a poor fight.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

Pte. Hesterman (A.) v. Pte. Wheeler (D.). Hesterman continually bored in with his head and was warned. The first round provided poor boxing, the men being content to wrestle. Brute strength was much to the fore in the second round and Wheeler weakened first; just as the round concluded he went to the canvas, but was saved by the gong. Early in the third round, after another short wrestle, Wheeler went down to be counted out. A poor fight, indeed!

A DEVASTATING LEFT.

L/C. Thompson (A.) v. Pte. Koolihan (C.). Koolihan was felled early in the first round by a swift left. He rose only to be shaken three times by the same deadly glove and after the fourth blow he went down like a log. Thompson's left was terrific.

VERY SHORT.

Pte. Dye (B.) v. Pte. Bryan (A.). Bryan knocked his man out in the first round. He used both hands to advantage and was far too clever for Dye.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Pte. Calladine (B.) v. Pte. Maiton (A.). Calladine was felled twice early in the first round and soon after was knocked out.

DECISIVE KO.

Pte. Chivers (D.) v. Pte. Loft (B.). After a few heavy exchanges, Chivers was sent to the boards. He made a grim effort to rise, but could not do so before he was counted out.

PERMITS FOR HONGKONG.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN PROCEDURE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Lin Sun, former President of the Chinese Senate, will be nominated chief of the Labour Division of the Kuomintang to succeed Liu Chung Hoi, and Salt Commissioner Tang Chik Yu, will be given the additional post of Commissioner of Finance of the Kuomintang Government.

Beginning to-day (Thursday), the Kuomintang will hold a three-day ritual in honour of the late Liu Chung Hoi. Bolsheviks belonging to the farming, merchant, and labour divisions of the Kuomintang will pay their respect to the late chief to-day and to-morrow and the military, police, officials and students on Saturday.

A DRASTIC ORDER.

By order of the Garrison Commissioner at Canton, all persons found carrying arms without licence will be summarily shot. The reason for this drastic measure has been the frequency of armed hold-ups in the city.

PERMITS FOR HONGKONG.

It is understood that the strike committee in Canton has favourably accepted the suggestion to simplify the issue of permits for persons desiring to leave Canton temporarily on British steamers for Hongkong. For the present, persons applying to spend a week in Hongkong have to attach photographs to their application forms and permits and have the guarantee of a firm or well-known person in Canton that they will return in a week. This procedure is regarded as a hardship, and the suggestion was made to the strike committee that it should issue permits without photographs to those who were not likely to wish to remain in Hongkong to work. As stated this suggestion is now being favourably considered.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Both the Strike Committee and the Bureau of Public Safety in Canton have responded favourably to the requests of the Americans in Paak Hok Tung for the return of domestic servants. The Americans there are gradually starting house-keeping again.

RENTS REDUCED.

On account of the strike and other unsettled conditions in Canton, the leading landlords have reduced rent almost by 30 per cent. in order to relieve the many offices and shops which are suffering from lack of trade.

BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The Holy Trinity College, St. Hilary's, and other British managed schools in Canton are postponing their date of re-opening. The Canton Christian College has re-opened its collegiate department.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

So far only \$60,000 of the \$150,000 Canton Municipal Bonds have been disposed of, and most of the subscribers to this sum have been the larger firms in the city which cannot very well refuse the invitation to participate. The public appears not to be very enthusiastic about the proposition. The income from the sickle monopoly will be reserved as security for the payment of principal and interest of these short term bonds.

THE TEMPLES.

The scheme of the Kuomintang Government in Canton to "nationalize" the temples outside the city is being vigorously carried out, and all such institutions in Sainan and other inland towns west are being taken over by the Bolsheviks.

THE COLONY'S WATER.

The water return for August shows that the total storage on the Island was 1,850,000,000 gallons, as against 2,053,500,000 gallons during August, 1924. The consumption on the Island last month was 266,000,000 gallons, as against 282,000,000 gallons in the same month last year.

At Kowloon, the storage was 345,500,000 gallons and the consumption 74,000,000 gallons, as against the respective figures in August, 1924, of 352,500,000 gallons and 79,500,000 gallons.

The Government Analyst reports the quality of the water as satisfactory.

THE "WAH SHAN."

SEIZED BY RED GUNBOATS.

While engaged in conveying a large consignment of livestock, sugar and mats to Hongkong from Kwang Chow Wan, the s.s. *Wah Shan* was seized by three armed launches and two of the river gunboats belonging to the "Red" Canton Government. Following their capture, the armed craft of the Kuomintang escorted the vessel to Canton where up to yesterday she remained. This latest action of the Reds is another proof of their determination to try to cut off the Colony's food supplies.

The s.s. *Wah Shan* is a small coasting steamer of about 300 tons and plys regularly between Hongkong, Macao and Kwang Chow Wan. The local agents are the Sui Lee Company, of 60, Connaught Road West. She flies the Chinese flag and on Friday last she left the French port of Kwang Chow Wan for Hongkong, and was followed a few hours later by the s.s. *Julia*. The latter vessel arrived in port safely, but when the *Wah Shan* failed to put in an appearance, enquiries were immediately put through and it was decided to send a cable to Canton. It was then discovered that the steamer had been captured by the "Reds." It is also stated that the "Nationalist" Government have admitted making the seizure.

The *Wah Shan* was bringing to Hongkong 150 head of cattle, 40 odd goats and about 600 pigs, as well as a general cargo of sugar and mats. Her cargo, it was stated yesterday, also included over \$30,000 in Canton subsidiary coins. It was when off Macao waters in the neighbourhood of the small port of Yuenkong that the vessel is reported to have been seized.

A *Daily Press* representative was informed on reliable authority yesterday that the reason given for the capture was that the vessel was bringing foodstuff to the "Imperialistic Colony of Hongkong." It would appear, however, that the Bolsheviks had no excuse of any kind for seizing the *Wah Shan*, because, although a vessel flying the Chinese flag, she was bringing the cargo from a French port and not from a Chinese port. The vessel is commanded by a Chinese master and manned by a Chinese crew.

On Tuesday night a meeting of the Chinese shipowners of steamers plying between Hongkong and Kwang Chow Wan and members of the Mat Dealers Guild was held at the Lok To Restaurant for the purpose of discussing means to protect the interests of shipowners and consignees of boats employed on this run.

GOVERNMENT AID SOUGHT.

It was decided to send a petition to the Government, asking for some means of protection to be provided, through the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council and Mr. Ho Yu (as representing the Mat Dealers' Guild) and Mr. Mok Hing of Butterfield and Swire, (as representing the Chinese Shipping interests) were appointed to approach the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall on the subject. These gentlemen were seen yesterday morning and promised to do their best in approaching the Government and laying the matter before them.

It was further decided that Mr. N. L. Smith (The Food Controller) be seen and his assistance also solicited. This was also done yesterday and it was pointed out that as almost the whole of the Colony's livestock comes from Kwang Chow Wan, it was essentially imperative that some action to secure protection for coasting vessel engaged in bringing food supplies should be afforded. Only a small percentage of our livestock came from other sources. Mr. N. L. Smith, our representative was informed, has also agreed to do what he can in the matter.

The meeting also decided to write to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce asking them to write to the Canton Government requesting them to release the cargo and not to interfere with such cargoes coming to Hongkong, and to point out to the Canton Government that they had no right to seize cargoes obtained in the French port of Kwang Chow Wan.

A petition is also to be sent by the Mat Dealers Guild and the Chinese Shipowners to the S.C.A. asking him to approach the Government with a view to obtaining adequate protection for these steamers.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

SWATOW STRIKE DEVELOPMENT.

STANDARD OIL CO. AND DUTCH BANK NOW INVOLVED.

A correspondent from Swatow, writing under date of September 8th, says:—The Standard Oil Company and the Netherlands Indian Commercial Bank have now been involved in the strike movement.

The installation staff of the Standard Oil Company were forced to go on strike by the Union yesterday morning. The Company dismissed one of their watchmen and the Union could not secure his re-installment and the strike was the result. Now the Union threaten that unless re-installment, or redress, is made within a week the Company's Office staff will be ordered to "walk out."

According to report the Standard Oil Company have no intention of allowing their policy to be dictated by the Union. The Union apparently adopt the attitude that foreign firms must not engage or dismiss any employee without first consulting them.

DUTCH BANK.

With regard to the Dutch Bank it was decided at the Union meeting last night that the office and compradore staff should go out this morning.

Notices were sent out late in the evening to this effect and this morning Mr. Van Dobben, the manager, Mr. Spiermoed and Mr. E. Osono were left by themselves to carry on the entire business of the bank. This strike is attributed to the failure of one or two of the Bank's staff to pay the required 20 to 30 per cent of their salary as a contribution to the Strike funds. When one of the clerks was previously detained by the Union, Mr. Van Dobben immediately effected his release, much to the indignation of the Union officials. The strike, therefore, is in the nature of a reprisal. The house servants of the manager of the Bank have also been taken away.

FORTUNE-TELLER'S DEATH.

LORRY DRIVER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

As a sequel to a motor accident, reported in yesterday's *Daily Press*, the driver of a lorry belonging to Messrs A. S. Watson, appeared before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of manslaughter. The prosecution alleged that the lorry proceeded up Wellington Street from Queen's Road, stopped and ran backwards onto the pavement, and knocked down a fortune-teller busy at his stall. The man died in Hospital later.

The case was remanded for further enquiries.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

The H.M.S. *Hawkins*, flagship of the China Squadron left Hongkong last night for Japan.

For the first time since his arrival on the China Station Prince George will be treated in his Royal capacity, and at Yokohama will be treated as a Royal visitor to the Imperial Household.

proach the Government with a view to obtaining adequate protection for these steamers.

It was learned yesterday that the crews of the *Hoi Nam* and *Chang Hing*, have been warned that if their vessels continue to carry foodstuffs to the "Imperial Colony" they will meet with a similar fate to that of the *Wah Shan*. In view of these threats, our representative was told that shippers and consignees feel that if their vessels cannot be given adequate protection they will have to consider the curtailment of shipments of livestock, if not withdraw the boats altogether from this trade.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The owner of a Hongkong cargo boat, which sailed from this port to Hongkong, with about 2,000 piculs of coal has reported that strike pickets at Kowloon with lanterns and other fireworks boarded his boat and took away two of the crew for entering that port without a permit, but the junk was "rescued" by an anti-Red commander.

A MURDEROUS ATTACK.

GRIM DRAMA AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

A peaceful, docile servant who in a moment was transformed into a murderous maniac, a mother who with true motherly instincts braved a desperate attack to save her little child, a father and husband who joined in a grim struggle to guard his loved ones—these were the characters in a dramatic scene enacted in a room at the Repulse Bay Hotel on Tuesday afternoon.

The persons who were involved in this grim drama of life and death were Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Osland-Hill, and their little daughter, and their Chinese servant, a Northern Chinese.

Mr. Osland-Hill formerly postal commissioner in Canton, recently took up residence at the Hotel. He had brought with him his Chinese boy, who had been in his employ for 15 years, and had always proved satisfactory.

Early on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Osland-Hill and his family were resting in their chamber after tiffin, when occasion arose to call the "boy." He came in and immediately picked up a pair of scissors which were lying on the table and rushed towards the little girl. The mother faced the assailant and received two nasty cuts on the face. Mr. Osland-Hill then closed with the would-be murderer and a grim struggle ensued. Persons in the hotel were attracted to the scene and police whistles were blown. Members of the Hotel staff hurried to the room and the assailant was overpowered. The police arrived in quick time and took the "boy" into custody.

First aid was immediately rendered and Mr. Osland-Hill was soon afterwards attended by Dr. Balean. Mr. Osland-Hill received a nasty gash on the leg and dislocated his thumb. He was immediately taken to hospital.

The injuries were fortunately not serious, but the experience was undoubtedly unnerving.

It can only be assumed that the "boy" became suddenly demented and attacked his mistress and mistress in a fit of madness. Before being overpowered he made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by battering his head against the floor.

ABSENT FIREMAN.

CHINESE STOKER WHO LEFT WORK.

A man who is alleged to have deserted from the Fire Brigade when the strike commenced, and was arrested in the New Territories a few days ago, was charged with desertion before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday. He was prosecuted by Mr. H. T. Brooks, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, who said that defendant was a stoker on one of the fire floats.

His Worship held that defendant, not having been sworn in, as in the case of a policeman, could not be charged under the particular section, and advised that the charge should be re-framed under the Ordinance dealing with servants and other employers who left service without notice. The charge will be amended, and the man charged again.

EUROPEAN MOTORIST.

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. C. W. Mackenzie, of Taikoo Dock, was charged with driving his car in a furious and reckless manner and failing to report an accident which was alleged to have occurred as the result of the way in which he was driving.

Acting Chief Inspector Kent, prosecuting for the police, said the accident occurred at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, when defendant was driving along Queen's Road Central. A Chinese man and woman were knocked down, the former being seriously injured. The man was at present at the Government Civil Hospital in a very grave condition.

The case was adjourned till being fixed at \$400.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

Which we are offering at the following remarkably low prices:—

RUSSIA CRASH DISH CLOTHS	38.00, 3.50, 4.00 dozen
CHAMOIS DUSTERS	\$3.75 dozen
COTTON CHECK GLASS CLOTHS	95.00
TWILL KITCHEN CLOTHS	47.00
PANTRY	47.00
TYPED GLASS CLOTHS	97.00
UNION TYPED GLASS CLOTHS	96.50
LINEN TYPED GLASS CLOTHS	110.50
15" LINEN HUCK ROLLER	11.50 yard
16" COLOURED TUBE ROLLER	70.00
WOOLLEN FLOOR CLOTHS	27.50 dozen
GREY ICE BLANKETS 36 x 48	22.50 each
SUMMER	80 x 60 15.40
H. S. LINEN GUEST TOWELS	80.00
WHITE TUBE BATH TOWELS	11.25 to 15.50 each
FACE TOWELS	110.50 to 135.50 dozen
PILLOW SLIPS	27.50 to 30.00 dozen
"IREL" SNOW WHITE HERM.	
STITCHED SHEETS 70" x 8 Yards	110.50 & 135.50 pair

Sheeting by the yard in all widths. Printed Bedspreads, Counterpanes, Mosquito Nets, etc., etc.

We have only small lots of above. All new stock just unpacked, and to clear A Special

Discount of 10% will be allowed whilst they last.

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SUIT YOUR CLOTHES TO THE CLIMATE.

STOCKINGS FOR MEN

From \$1 A Pair

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES.

WING ON CO., LTD.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

105 { POPULAR SONGS—VOCAL GEMS

906 { 1923-1924

998 {

878 { MELODIOUS MEMORIES—ORCHESTRA

879 { FOUR PARTS

AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

NOW SHOWING OUR NEW MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SEND A SELECTION ON APPROVAL IF YOU CANNOT CALL.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ST. LEGER.

SOLARIO WINS THE CLASSIC OF THE NORTH

LONDON, September 9th

The race for the St. Leger Stakes, which closed on November 8th, 1923, with 310 entries, was decided on the Town Moor at Doncaster, this afternoon. The result was:-

Solario 1.
Zambo 2.

Warden of the Marshes 3.

STARTING PRICES.

The starting prices were

7 to 2 agst. Solario.

6 to 1 agst. Zambo.

18 to 1 agst. Warden of the Marshes.
Fifteen ran. Won by 3 lengths, with the same distance separating the second and third.

THE FIELD.

Below will be found the full list of starters:-

Messrs.	Horse	Jockey
J. P. Hornung & Co.	Bucellas	H. Jelliss
Sir A. Bailey's	Foxlaw	M. Beary
Sir W. Cooke's	Hotunior	K. Robertson
H. E. Morris	Manna	S. Donoghue
A. R. Cox's	Picaron	F. Bullock
A. Lowry & Co.	Pons Asinorum	T. Burns
Sir E. Tate's	Roldore	T. Weston
James White's	Sir Kenneth	T. Pryor
F. Carson's	Solario	J. Childs
Major Loder's	Spelthorne	G. Archibald
Sir G. Bullough	St. Becca	C. Elliott
M. Calmann's	Tournesol	R. Jones
Lord Londale's	Warden of the Marshes	W. Wells
Señor Unzué	Warmminster	H. Wragg
Asa Khan's	Zambo	R. Carlisle

[Note: Hotunior is possibly the name given to the colt by Valens-Helena. A correspondent kindly points out that in all probability Beary should be A. Beary. At any rate, when the last Home mail left M. Beary had not had his licence restored.]

BETTING ON TUESDAY.

The following are the prices quoted at Tuesday's call-over, as cabled by Reuter:

100 to 20 agst. Manna.

4 to 1 agst. Solario.

11-2 agst. Picaron o. 6-1 t.

13-2 agst. Zambo.

100-8 agst. Spelthorne.

20-1 agst. Pons Asinorum.

20-1 agst. Bucellas.

28-1 agst. Warden of the Marshes.

33-1 agst. St. Becca, t. and o.

33-1 agst. Sir Kenneth.

40-1 agst. Warmminster.

50-1 agst. Roldore.

66-1 agst. Tournesol.

100-1 agst. Fox Law, t and o.

The cable added that My Crackers and Tournesol had been withdrawn and that Hotunior (K. Robertson) was a probable starter. Last night a message stated that Tournesol, with R. Jones as pilot, was a probable starter.

ART AND CROSSWORDS.

HOW DIPLOMATS SPENT HOLIDAY AT AIX-LES-BAINS.

LONDON, September 9th.

During a lull in the proceedings at Geneva, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. Painlevé and M. Briand motored to Aix-les-Bains, where Mr. Baldwin is spending a holiday.

Mr. Chamberlain, interviewed on his return to Geneva, said that they had talked of art and crossword puzzles.

But a long inspired message from Paris declares that the conversation appreciably advanced the Allied agreement on European questions—notably the French desire to adapt the general principles of the Protocol to particular Treaties like the Rhineland Security Pact.

The message admits, as regards the latter that negotiations are at a deadlock and will remain so until Germany definitely declares her position. The message concludes that future conversations, either through diplomatic channels or at a conference of the Allied, German and Foreign Ministers, which is to be held at Lausanne, will turn on the question of Germany's former occupation of her Eastern frontiers.

LATEST CABLES.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST SEAMEN IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 9th.

Legal processes are now active in connection with the strike. Sixty-four members of the crew of the steamer *Jaquima*, at Adelaide, were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment. Three hundred warrants of arrest have been issued in Melbourne and eighty-nine in Sydney, from which port the liner *Mongolia* sailed punctually.

BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT.

CAPE TOWN, September 9th.

A possible basis for the settlement of the seamen's strike, which the Government has suggested, without prejudice, to the ship owners provides for the postponement of the reduction of wages for 6 months, pending an official enquiry in Britain into the existing machinery for the representation of seamen on the Maritime Board.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANGRY SCENE AT TABLE BAY.

CAPE TOWN, September 8th.

The shipowners have decided to post notices giving the men twenty-four hours to consider the position, and stating that failing compliance with certain terms, they will be compelled to take strong action. There will be no victimisation if the crews obey orders.

The shipowners state that they have been tolerant throughout, but cannot submit to further dictation.

Hostile scenes were created by strikers aboard two steamers in Table Bay, when it was seen that the s.s. *Roman Star*, loaded with the record cargo of 100,000 cases of citrus fruit was leaving the docks. Imprecations, threats, and frequent cries of "blackleg" were hurled after the ship.

It is understood that the *Roman Star's* crew put to sea under arrangement with the Fruit Exchange, which ensured them their old terms.

STRIKERS' OFFER.

CAPE TOWN, September 8th.

The strikers have agreed with Colonel Creswell, the Labour Minister, that in order to prevent the congestion of maize for export and the consequent unemployment of dock labourers, maize vessels shall be taken from the jetties into the roadstead provided that a guarantee is given that the ships will not put to sea without the crews' consent.

The ship owners decline to give a general undertaking.

The strikers, by arrangement with the government balloted regarding the sailing of the fruit ship *Roman Star*. The ballot resulted in 432 votes to 352 against the vessel sailing.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

"MAJESTIC" ARRIVES.

New York, September 8th.

When the *Majestic* arrived on time, the crew were met at the pier by a jeering Labour delegation, bearing a placard on which was inscribed L.W.W. ("Independent Workers of the World") in red.

The police chased the demonstrators considerably reducing their numbers. The remainder continued to shout "Scabs."

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MOSUL REGION.

TURKISH MEMORANDUM NOW MADE PUBLIC.

GENEVA, September 9th.

The Turkish Memorandum, on the Mosul Question, has been published today.

It is largely an attempt to refute the arguments of Mr. L. S. Amery made before the Council of the League of Nations on September 3rd. It contends that the League of Nations will be acting in opposition to the League Covenant, if it prolongs the British Mandate. The Turkish Memorandum adheres to the proposal to take a plebiscite of the disputed Mosul region.

LATEST CABLES.

TRADE UNIONS.

CONGRESS REJECTS SCHEME FOR AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, September 8th.

By 2,134,000 votes to 1,737,000 the Trade Union Congress rejected the proposal for the gradual amalgamation of the Unions, with the ultimate aim of forming one big Union.

The Congress also turned down, by a similar majority, an amendment, deprecating the foundation of one Union, but welcoming the efforts to consolidate the Trade Unions into more effective units.

EARLIER CABLES.

SOME HOT WORDS.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Trade Union Congress at Scarborough shelved a resolution conferring on the General Council autocratic powers to call a stoppage, or order a general levy on non-affected Unions for the purpose of supporting a Union striking in defence of a vital Trade Union principle.

The General Council is to examine the question and report to the various Union executives.

There were heated passages in the course of the discussion.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIAN POLITICS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT PASSED.

SIMLA, September 8th.

That the British in India are accused of being merely thieves and robbers was one of the bitter taunts against the Government, whose administration practically all Indian speakers condemned, when the Legislative Assembly resumed its debate on Sir Alfred Muddiman's resolution.

Mr. Moti Lal Nehru's amendment, advocating that the total responsibility of the Government be invested in the Legislature, with transitional reservations in respect of the Army and Foreign Affairs, was eventually passed by 72 votes to 45.

Sir Alfred Muddiman described the amendment as a virtual repeal of the Government of India Act, but admitted that as denoting the first time on which the Swarajists and Independents were agreed, it deserved the utmost attention.

INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

TWO BIG COMMERCIAL FIRMS AMALGAMATE.

BERLIN, September 8th.

Two big commercial mergers are being arranged. One is the amalgamation of oil firms, which has been decided upon, the Deutsche Erdöl taking over the Deutsche Petroleum Ruetgers Werke companies' interests, for which it proposes to increase its capital from twenty-four to thirty-five million marks.

In the other case, negotiations are proceeding between the five biggest Rhineland Westphalian steel, iron, and industrial concerns, namely Krupp, Phoenix, Rhein Stahl, Thyssen and Rhein Elbe Union, for a working arrangement or amalgamation. It is generally surmised that a new company will be formed with a capital of eight hundred million marks.

MARIE BONNEFOY.

SELF-CONFESSED MURDERESS IS DECLARED INSANE.

PARIS, September 8th.

The French woman, Marie Bonnefoy, who surrendered to the police on May 26th, as the self-confessed murderess of M. Berger, the Treasurer of the Royalist newspaper *Action Française*, has been pronounced insane and the case dismissed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW VICE-PRESIDENTS.

GENEVA, September 8th.

Six new Vice-Presidents of the League Assembly include Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand, Viscount Leblin, and Armand Dowling of Persia.

MOZAMBIQUE STRIKE.

BEIRA, September 8th.

The strike in the Mozambique Company has ended. The Company has conceded the principal demands of the strikers, whose orderly attitude and consideration for the public earned them general sympathy.

LATEST CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH LAND SUCCESSFULLY WITH MINOR LOSSES.

MADRID, September 8th.

A communiqué from the battleship *Alfonso XIII* says that the whole of General Sarr's column, composed of picked men equipped with the most modern warlike devices, landed and occupied strong positions with the loss of 50 men, half of whom were native levies.

The Spanish troops captured two field guns, seven machine-guns, much equipment and a number of prisoners.

The co-operation of the French squadron, which carried out an effective bombardment was most valuable.

EARLIER CABLES.

LANDING EFFECTED.

MADRID, September 8th.

It is officially announced that the Spaniards have effected a landing at Alhucemas.

General Primo di Rivera has wirelessed to the King from the battleship *Alfonso XIII* that the troops commanded by General Sarr landed on the peninsula of Morro Nuevo, on the western side of the bay of Alhucemas, at noon. They established their position half an hour later, after a short bombardment, without great resistance.

COSTLY PRELIMINARIES.

PARIS, September 8th.

Le Journal's Madrid correspondent says preparations for the Spanish landing at Alhucemas began on Saturday evening when Spanish naval detachments escorting the troopships left Ceuta and Melilla, respectively. The detachment from Ceuta landed at landing south of Wadlan, which is south of Tetuan, then steamed full-speed for Alhucemas. The detachment from Melilla landed at landing at Sidir Kine, then joined the Ceuta detachment, which was reinforced by French warships. False landings were made, intended to mislead the Riffs as regards the real object of attack. An intense bombardment of the coast was carried out on Sunday evening by French and Spanish warships, supported by the air force, and on Monday morning the landing of troops was attempted. This only resulted in costly losses, as the Riffs were prepared for the landing and offered a determined resistance.

PAN-PACIFIC LABOUR.

TO MEET AT SYDNEY NEXT MAY.

SYDNEY, September 8th.

The Australian Labour Council has called the Pan Pacific workers to a conference at Sydney next May. It has invited among others, representatives from India, South Africa, Japan, China, Singapore and America.

CRICKET AT HOME.

THE PLAYERS DEFEAT GENTLEMEN AT FOLKESTONE.

LONDON, September 8th.

Playing at Folkestone, the Players defeated the Gentlemen by nine wickets.

Scores:—Gentlemen, 317 and 198.

Players, 308 and 112 for one wicket. In the Gentlemen's first innings, Laycock secured 65 and Parker took five wickets for 42 runs. Gillingham was the highest scorer in the second innings, contributing 75. In the Players' first innings, Young made 75, R. Bell made 73 and Peach 65. Calthorpe took six wickets for 8 runs. In the second innings, Hammond scored 84. At Blackpool (the Blackpool Festival), an England XI beat Lancashire by 101.

Scores:—England, 280 and 131 for seven wickets (declared).

Lancashire, 292 and 118. For England in the first innings, George Gunn scored 100, and E. Holmes 57. MacDonald took five wickets for 100 runs in the first innings and five wickets for 80 runs in the second. For Lancashire, Sibbles made 64 and Dick Tyldesley 50. Root took five wickets for 32 runs and Geary three for 18.

The match at Scarborough between Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI and the M.C.C. team that toured Australia in 1924-25 was drawn. Scores:—M.C.C. Australia Team, 374 and 171 for five wickets (declared).

For the M.C.C. team, Hendren made 108 in the first innings and Douglas 68, not out, in the second. Half took four wickets for 29 runs. For Mr. Thornton's team, Half scored 50, not out, and Curran 52. Tate took seven wickets for 75 runs.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMRADE KARAKHAN.

VIEWS ON HONGKONG CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION.

RIGA, September 8th.

According to advices from Moscow, M. Karakhan (Soviet Ambassador to China), who is on furlough from Peking, commenting on the internal struggle at Canton, stated that the present position of the Kuomintang Government was more critical than ever, as they had now two fronts, namely, the exterior and the interior.

He added that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce's resolution demanding armed intervention by Great Britain was backed by "a furious campaign" both in the British and Chinese press, which indicated the possibility of the Canton Government's overthrow by armed forces.

M. Karakhan admitted that the necessity for the recent numerous arrests of officials by the Canton Government showed that dangerous plans existed amongst the right elements for forming a new Government which would be merely nominally the Kuomintang, but in reality the tool of the Imperialists.

Referring to the Japanese plans to construct the Tao Nan Fu Railway, M. Karakhan considered that strategically it was a direct menace to the Soviet Republic, and would economically be directed against the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

M. Karakhan is expected to stay here three months.

On arrival, he was met by representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Embassies and members of the Japanese concession delegation.

The Russian airman, who participated in the Moscow-Peking flight, arrived by the same train.

GERMAN BARON.

GOING TO CHINA ON SPECIAL MISSION.

LONDON, September 8th.

Baron von Gersdorff, consular adviser to the German Foreign Office, accompanied by his son, leaves for China next week on a special mission.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LATEST RESULTS OF GAMES IN LEAGUE.

LONDON, September 8th.

In the first division of the English League, Huddersfield Town defeated Bury by two goals to one.

In the third division (North), Nelson and Barrow, drew with three goals each, and Rochdale and Rotherham United drew with two goals each.

LATEST CABLES.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, September 8th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Portsmouth, D.L., J.P., F.R.S.

[John Fellows Wallley, Earl of Portsmouth (1743), Viscount Lynton (1780) was hereditary Bailiff of the New Forest. The late Earl, the seventh of the line, was born on December 27th, 1838, son of the 5th Earl and Lady Evelyn Alicia Juliana Herbert, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Carnarvon. He succeeded his brother in 1917. The late Earl was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree. He was formerly private secretary to the Governor of Tasmania. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Oliver Henry Wallley, born January 13th, 1861.]

EARLIER CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

IMMIGRANTS TO U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

Official statistics show that the two per cent. quota-law has not only effectively stemmed the influx of aliens, but has done so to a greater degree than was expected. In the year ending August 30th, 294,000 immigrants arrived, making a 65 per cent. reduction compared with the previous year, while 33,000 foreigners left the country for their old homes. The quotas of several countries were not filled, including Britain, which was 191 per cent. under and the Irish Free State, 5 per cent.

ARMS LICENCES.

INSPECTOR'S WARNING TO DELINQUENTS.

A British subject, a Portuguese, and a Chinese were charged with failing to renew their arms' licences at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Sub-Inspector Reynolds stated, that a large number of holders of licences had failed to renew them. They had expired in January. There seemed to be a general inclination amongst the licencees to be indifferent with regard to renewals. The defendants had been charged as a warning to other delinquents. In conclusion the inspector said that the maximum penalty was a \$1,000 fine.

Mr. S. B. B. McEldery discharged the defendants with a caution.

FIVE TONS OF COAL.

MEMBERS OF LAUNCH CREW CHARGED.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, three members of the crew of the steam launch *Pascidin*, were charged with having stolen five tons of coal, valued at \$85, the property of the Ocean Steamship Co.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson prosecuted and Mr. D. McCallum defended.

Mr. Tinson asked for a remand but objected to bail unless the sum was high. He would also bring against defendants a charge of fraudulent conversion.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of a coxswain and two engineers of the steam launch, *Tui Fui Feng*, who, it is alleged, were seen receiving the coal in their launch.

Bail was allowed in \$2,000 each.

CHINESE GROCER FINE.

Mr. S. B. B. McEldery, yesterday, gave his decision in a case in which Mr. E. Somerset Fitzroy, attended a Chinese grocer charged with selling vinegar which was not in accordance with the description of "pure malt vinegar" inscribed on the labels of the bottles.

Mr. Fitzroy had argued that vinegar, as a condiment, could not be construed as coming under the meaning of the Ordinance providing for the maintenance of a standard of purity in foodstuffs.

His Worship intimated that he did not hold the same view. Defendant would be fined \$10.

THE BROADCASTERS.

"The Broadcasters," the bright little party of four vaudeville entertainers, comprising Miss Lucina, Miss Broadhurst and Messrs. Wallingford Tate and Jack Crichton, who recently met with an excellent reception at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, opened a short season at the Theatre Royal last night, where they presented a pleasing programme of miniature revue.

Their versatile contributions met with a well-deserved reception.

The Broadcasters will appear at the Theatre Royal to-night, to-morrow, and Saturday night, with a change of programme each night.

THE WEATHER.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report last night:

Pressure has decreased slightly over N.E. China, Tongking and the Philippines. It has increased moderately to slightly elsewhere.

An anticyclone covers S. Manchuria and N.E. Japan. Pressure is relatively low over Tongking and in an area extending from the Philippine to the Bonin Islands.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.68 inches, against an average of 63.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR TODAY.

Forecast:—Dunlop:—W. winds, moderate. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: E. winds, moderate. Hongkong to Gap Road: rate fair. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: 10.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate General received the following Typhoon Warning from the Manila Observatory at 3.35 p.m. on Tuesday: Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Bonin Islands moving N.W.

PROPERTY SALE.

At Messrs. Lammer's Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. A. Lammer disposed of a plot of leasehold property situated at Mongkokkai and known as Kowloon Inland Lot No. 609 having a frontage of 49 feet 10 inches, or thereabouts to Canton Road, Mongkokkai.

The property is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 75 years from August 8th, 1899, with a right of renewal for one further term of 50 years created by an Indemnity of Crown Lease, dated December 12th, 1922. The annual Crown Rent is \$30.00, and the property has an area of 2204 square feet.

It was put up at a very low price of \$5,000. Bidding was very slow, but eventually the property was knocked down to Mr. Kwong-tai for \$4,500.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 22ND.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda; and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 22nd contains the report of Mr. Hellstrom's lecture on the Bolshevik policy in Canton; the report of the meeting held to re-form the Hongkong Branch of the China Association and the account of the attempt of the Chinese soldiers to loot junks at Shataukok and the intervention of H.M.S. "Fosgiore."

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

BACK COPIES OF THE ISSUES ENUMERATED ONLY CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. TO SECURE THE REGULAR DELIVERY OF THE WEEKLY IN FUTURE, EITHER IN HONGKONG OR TO ANY ADDRESS IN ENGLAND, SUBSCRIPTION ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Hongkong: one year	\$13.00
Do. Six months	\$6.50
Any address: post free one year	\$15.00
Do. do. six months	\$7.50



Pearly White Teeth

THERE is nothing quite so appealing as pearly white teeth and healthy pink gums. The combined SOZODONT Treatment makes teeth gleam and gums healthy pink.

Before breakfast saturate a small tooth brush with LIQUID SOZODONT. Massage your gums gently with the brush, inside and outside. Brush your teeth briskly. Let the foam of refreshing SOZODONT penetrate the crevices between the teeth far up to the gum line. Your gums will pulse with stimulated circulation.

To make your teeth gleam—apply a brushful of creamy SOZODONT PASTE or POWDER. No medicinal content. Free from grit to destroy the enamel or injure the gums. Delightfully refreshing. This combined SOZODONT TREATMENT—Liquid and Paste or Powder—if persisted in, will prevent pyorrhea and decay.

Manufactured by HALL & RUCKEL, Inc. New York, U.S.A.

Sozodont

Liquid and Paste or Powder Every Day Their Combined Use is the Safest Way Exclusive Agents for South China

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PRINCESS MARY. INITIATIONS AS "ODDFELLOW."

Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles was initiated an honorary member of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows Friendly Society on August 5th at a special meeting of the Harmony Lodge of the Harrogate district, held at Goldborough Hall, her Royal Highness's Yorkshire home. It is a little more than twelve months ago since Princess Mary graciously consented to become an honorary member of the order.

The lodge was established in 1891, so that it has been in existence for 34 years, and to-day is in a highly prosperous position. It has 297 members, an aggregate capital of £8,600, and on the latest valuation had a surplus of £2,017, from which it has paid to the Unity reserve £213, for the help of other lodges, thus enabling the society to guarantee to all its members the fulfilment of the contract made with them by their lodge of initiation.

In consenting to become an honorary Oddfellow Princess Mary is continuing what has been a practice of the Lascelles family from 1842 to the present time. The Earl of Harwood Lodge was formed in 1842, obviously with the approval of the Lascelles family, for four years later the name of the Earl of Harwood appears on the lodge roll. In 1847 it is recorded that Master Lascelles was an honorary member. In 1949, a further entry in the lodge register states that Viscount Lascelles of Goldborough was an honorary member. Viscount Lascelles, the husband of Princess Mary, is an honorary member, while the Countess of Harwood subscribes to the widow and orphan fund of the lodge.

Bro. J. H. Ellis, Past Provincial Grand Master, occupied the Noble Grand's chair at the special lodge of the Loyal Harmony of the Earl of Harwood Lodges, Capt. Ralph Gibbs, Past Provincial Grand Master, was Lecture Master and Director of Ceremonies, Brothers H. H. Brumblcombe, P.G.M. (Exeter), and H. G. Hardcastle, R.P.G.M. (Ripon) were conductors, F. Abbey, P.P.G.M., secretary, G. E. Arnold, P.K.G.M., organist, while Brother J. Fred Day (Leicester) Grand Master of the Order, and Brother Ashdown (Betchingley, Surrey) were Right and Left Supporters, to the Noble Grand.

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles having signed the customary declaration forms, were brought into the large room to the Conductor. The Initiation Charge was then most impressively given by Brother Ralph Gibbs, who afterwards presented the newly-initiated with the sign and password which give members admission to any of the 5,000 lodges of the Manchester Unity in Great Britain and throughout the English-speaking world.

MESSENGERS OF GOOD-WILL.

Brother J. Ellis then proposed the toast of "Health and Happiness to the Newly-Initiated Sister," and spoke with pride of welcoming into Oddfellowship the daughter of our beloved King and Queen. He also offered the Right Hand of fellowship and good wishes to Viscount Lascelles, who had followed in the footsteps of his revered father, the Earl of Harwood, by becoming a member of the Order.

Brother Ralph Gibbs, who seconded, said their newly-initiated members had already manifested their interest in the Oddfellows' movement. They gave them the privilege of placing their names on their lodge roll, as well as the names of their two sons.

Mr. J. Fred Day (Leicester), as grand master of an order with a million and half members, associated himself with the welcome which had been given to their newly initiated sister and brother. Princess Mary was the first member of the Royal Family to be initiated, as an Oddfellow. In the Great War more than 200,000 Oddfellows served in the forces, more than 30,000 laid down their lives, and to commemorate their services and sacrifice the society had raised a memorial in the form of an orphan fund towards which between £50,000 and £60,000 had been raised and nearly 300 orphans were being maintained.

Mr. T. G. Graham (London) Past Grand Master of the Order, said that Oddfellows to the limit of their capacity endeavoured to be messengers of good-will towards all men and women, whatever might be the station or class to which they had been called. Goodwill was the mainmotive of Oddfellowship.

The toast was passed with the honours of the Order in Friendship, Love, and Truth.

Lord Lascelles, in acknowledgment, said: "I have to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the trouble you have taken in coming here to initiate us into your Order. I personally, have been associated, and taken an interest in Oddfellowship for a good number of years, and I think it is over a year since Princess Mary has also been connected with Oddfellowship. We feel very greatly the honour you have done us in coming here in order to carry out the ceremony of initiation. Let me say that the principles which govern your Order, and upon which the order is founded, seem to be such as must assist any man or woman who can carry them out to be a more useful member of society."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BEAUTIFUL ARMS.

SOME HINTS FOR WEARERS OF SLEEVELESS GOWNS.

The fashionable short sleeve and the sleeveless gown—which the Hongkong girl is at present wearing with excellent effect—call for rounded white arms, and unfortunately they are few and far between. Very many women take great care of their hands and wrists but overlook the fact that the same attention should be given to the arms right up as far as the shoulder.

Many well-shaped arms are entirely spoiled by a common trouble which often affects the skin of the upper arm, a coarseness of the skin which makes the arm look like the breast of a plucked goose, hence the term "goose-flesh." There are various remedies offered to cure this complaint, one of the most popular is the recommended use of a loofah with which to shampoo the affected part. Hundreds of women and girls hasten to try the loofah treatment for "goose-flesh," only to find that the skin becomes scratched and roughened from frequent scrubbing. The best thing to shampoo the arms with is one's own hand.

A SIMPLE PREPARATION.

The following simple preparation is one of the best with which to remove "goose-flesh." Put two ounces of groats—a very fine make of oatmeal—into a basin. Add equal parts of glycerine and water until the groats turn into the consistency of thick cream, then pour in the juice of half a lemon and mix well.

Every night after well washing the arms with hot water and a super-fatted soap, dab gently with a soft towel until they are quite dry. Then rub a little of the mixture on the affected parts with the palm of the hand, rubbing downward from the shoulder with a firm movement. The preparation will not irritate or injure the skin in any way, and very little need be used at a time.

Then, red and rough arms should be bandaged with oil-soaked strips of linen every night. An outer bandage can be used to prevent the oil from soiling the bed linen. Pure olive oil is best for this purpose, it nourishes the skin and reduces the redness, making the arms soft and white.

REDUCING MASSAGE.

Plump arms are rarely rough; sometimes they are too plump to be beautiful, and need reducing by exercises and sweating in oilskin sleeves with damp compresses underneath. Massage with spirits of camphor mixed with water in the proportion of one ounce of spirits of camphor to two ounces of water will reduce most fat arms and shoulders.

\$600,000 CARGOES.

"KARA SEA EXPEDITION."

Two caravans of river steamers set out some weeks ago from Krasnoyarsk and Novo-Nikolayevsk, on the Rivers Yenisei and Ob respectively, to meet four ocean steamers from London at the mouths of these rivers in the Arctic Sea.

According to news received from Siberia there were some thousands of people to see each of these caravans start; many had come with cargo, but others merely in response to the wide advertisement which the authorities had given to the expedition. These river steamers and the ships from London are all part of the "Kara Sea Expedition," the separate parts of which are to meet at the mouths of the Yenisei and Ob.

They will then exchange cargoes, the London ships returning to Arcos, Limit, with wool, hides, cattle-cake, horse-hair, and other Siberian products; the river craft will receive machinery, implements, instruments, electric equipment, chemicals, medicines, leather, clothing, zinc, tin, lead, &c., for distribution when they get back to the interior of Siberia. Each part of the expedition will have to start on the return journey as soon as possible, in order to avoid being frozen in. The short period of navigation in these waters makes only one such trip possible in a single summer. As it is there may be difficulties, and the ice-breaker *Matygin* is accompanying the London ships through the Kara Sea to render help if required.

The value of the cargoes to be exchanged is somewhere about £600,000.

"I was very glad we were invited to make our sons members of the Order and I trust they will remember their obligation to the end of their lives. I hope very much, when they are old enough to do so, you will give them the opportunity of taking up the full membership by initiation. (Cheers.) I say in conclusion that the kind words which have been expressed to Princess Mary and myself to-day have deeply touched our hearts, and I may add that the principles upon which this Order is founded will, I hope, actuate us in regard to fellowship for the rest of our lives." (Cheers.)

Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles were photographed on the terrace, together with the Oddfellows who had been present at the initiation ceremony. The arrangements for the holding of the lodge were admirably made by the local Oddfellows.

BEST GAMES FOR GIRLS.

VIGOROUS CLEAN EXERCISE TO PROMOTE HEALTH.

[BY MRS. A. C. KNOTT-LYNN.]

(Vice-president Women's Amateur Athletic Association; British champion high jump, 1924-5; British champion javelin thrower, 1924-5; world's record high jump, international team 1923-4-5.) In the "Politics" Aristotle advises that children should be systematically taught to play, and that their games should fit them for the lives they would have to lead afterwards.

That girls were included in his advice is proved by the beautiful statue of the running girl that is now in the Vatican collection, and Mr. Stoddart's quotation in "The Glory that was Greece." "Their young women were instructed in running—and in throwing the javelin and the discus that when the time came they might bear stalwart sons and bear them bravely."

The success of the ancient Greek civilisation was due to a number of factors, not the least being the way Religion and Sport and Beauty were bound together. Physical beauty, as they conceived it, was not alone beauty of face and colouring, but also the beauty, symmetry, and harmony of the whole body. The strong elastic of our muscles has not been given us to waste, the full pivot of our joints has not been allowed to us to fritter away in short staccato movements.

Vigorous, clean exercise that brings all the different delicately complicated mechanisms of the muscles into play, is necessary to make our hearts beat faster and our blood to flow more quickly and our lungs to take in more of the air that is life.

I give first place to those sports and games in which one relies more on one's own muscle control and one's own bodily effort than in those games in which dexterity with an implement means success. "Pure athletics" comes first on my list. The great physical training colleges on the Continent and in America deliberately teach running and jumping and the throwing events, such as the javelin and the discus, to all their teachers going out into schools, so that the children in their charge may be taught the right way of doing these things as a general groundwork.

RESULTS THAT COUNT.

Netball and handball are both games which include in a modified degree all the events contained in a sports programme: short runs, little jumps, and throwing of the ball. They teach, too, the team spirit that one only gets in pure athletics in the relay race.

Medical examination should go before all kinds of participation in sports for girls. Hockey includes a great deal of running, and should only be played by young girls under the supervision of a good coach. This, indeed, applies to any game. It is as easy for a young, enthusiastic novice to strain herself by overdoing tennis as by running herself "all out" round a track on her first day out.

Lacrosse, though less played in England than hockey, is an excellent game, and, as one expert puts it, "induces those upward stretching movements which are so beneficial to girls." Cricket may entail an excess of standing, and so induce a faulty carriage, but no ill-effects have ever been observed by it, and it is results that count.

Of the sports which might be actively harmful and, therefore, should be eliminated, are wrestling, boxing, Rugby football, and racing over long distances in rowing, running, or swimming.

These opinions are held by all my conferees on the medical commission that was appointed to deal with the question of the danger of women's athletics by the Pedagogic Congress of the Olympic Conference at Prague in June. There were famous doctors on this commission from Poland, Switzerland, Germany and Czechoslovakia, and their opinion must carry much weight.

Better than any number of resolutions, however, are the results we see in everyday life. Go to any tennis tournament, any polo final, any women's athletic meeting, and you will see happy, healthy faces everywhere—good feelings, *bon camaraderie*, no abnormality in there or excessive masculinity, but just clean, jolly girls, learning to play the game for the game's sake, and acquiring that spirit of true sportsmanship which, when they have in after years passed it on to their sons and their daughters, will be the staunchest prop of our England of the future.

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It is estimated that there are 17,000 theatres in the United States, compared with 4,000 in Germany and 3,500 in Great Britain; hence the home market remains the principal factor in the disposal of American films, of which the annual output exceeds 800,000,000 ft.

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EAST AFRICAN GOLDFIELD.
LIFE AT THE LUPA RIVER DIGGINGS.

East Africa is full of rumours regarding finds at the Lupa River alluvial gold-field near Tukuyu, in Tanganyika Territory. Many parties have gone from Kenya or have come from the south to the field, and very few have returned.

To reach the Lupa River from Kenya one must undertake an arduous motor-car journey—occupying at least a week—through Arusha, Kondoa Irangi, Dodoma, and Iringa to Tukuyu, including the crossing of flooded rivers, sand drifts, and almost trackless bush, besides occasional bridge-building as an extra diversion. At Tukuyu it is necessary to go on a safari of 60 miles. But there is gold to be found at the end of the journey.

A Kenya farmer, an ex-major in a Line regiment, has not only been to the Lupa and found sufficient gold to pay his expenses, but has returned to relate his story. He reports that the whole of the area, covering many square miles, contains alluvial gold. Some of it is of the coarse variety which can be obtained by hand panning, but there is a good deal of fine gold which can only be recovered by a wealthy company able to undertake dredging operations. From the point of view of the small miner, he says it is worth while to visit the field as a speculation if one has £100 to risk, while if a man is in a job. He reckons that the average incomes earned on the field range between £300 and £700 a year. There are a few lucky individuals who have struck rich pockets and are doing extraordinarily well.

The gold is being found in the beds of two rivers, the Lupa and the N'gwasaiba, 15 miles from the Lupa. There are about 120 men in the area, and their camps spread some 14 miles along the Lupa and 17 miles along the N'gwasaiba. The method of operation is simple. The miner draws an imaginary line down the centre of the river the length of his claim, builds a dam, diverts the water from one side of the stream, and then digs out the river bed on the side which remains dry. The "dirt" is put through sluice boxes at once and panned—the work being performed by natives. At the end of the day the winnings are brought to the miner by his staff—the gold being collected in cigarette tins—and the miner presents a small prize to the native who has shown the best results. When one side of the river has been worked out, the water is turned back into it and work begins on the other half. It is only possible to work for nine months in the year because two rains flood the rivers during the other three, but the more enthusiastic miners, undaunted by the floods, dig trenches in the river banks and start panning again when they reach down to gravel. The Lupa lies in a deep valley, and is considered to be unhealthy, but on the N'gwasaiba it is possible to build two camps, on a long line of camps chiefly composed of huts made of wood and furnished with grass roofs. Some of the older residents have not only added glass windows and properly manufactured doors to their houses, but maintain small farmyards with cows for milk, goats for meat, and chickens to vary the fare.

Meat is killed every second day by Somali traders, and the miners buy their supplies from a small central market. Milk can be obtained from a neighbouring mission station, and butter is furnished by two enterprising settlers, one living about 15 miles away and the other about 60 miles from the field. A native comes around the camps every week and collects orders. The Tanganyika Government has fixed the price of meat at cts. 10 per pound, and has apparently refused to allow a liquor licence for the field. Alcohol refreshment is obtainable, but at an almost prohibitive price. Flour and sugar are expensive and groceries are most difficult to obtain, but the miner finds honey to be a good substitute for sugar, and with milk, chickens, eggs, and meat, he considers the Lupa an extraordinarily comfortable place. Labour is cheap, the natives being paid shs. 8 per month, and mealie meal can be purchased, delivered at the camp, for 3d. 6d. per 50lb. load.

It is all a gamble, but there seems to be a fair chance of making profit. My informant had to take up an abandoned claim, worked two or three times before he arrived—one man having taken 200 ounces out of it. Yet the newcomer struck a small pocket on the first day and took six ounces in 12 days. There is apparently no guide to fortune on the Lupa, and many men have gone on for months without a sign of gold while new arrivals with no experience have paid their expenses at once. The gold is bought by the Standard Bank of South Africa at Dar-es-Salaam at current market prices, less costs, with an allowance for the silver content—the Lupa gold contains 7 per cent. of silver.

Perhaps the most interesting thing in the field is the miner himself. The six score men who have gathered there come from all classes of African whites. There are Kenya farmers who would be better employed on their farms, sober commercial men from Nairobi, planters from all over East Africa, and a generous leavening of the old, regular type of hard-living prospector, chiefly from South Africa, hoping again for wealth as they have done for many a year, men with curious records and some of them of doubtful character. But there has been no trouble so far. The absence of facilities for obtaining cheap liquor has

(Continued on next column).

DIGNITY OF SPEECH.
THE SHORTCOMINGS OF SOME CLERICS AND JUDGES.

"It is extraordinary to me," said Mr. Henry Ainley recently, "that nobody is ever taught to speak well." It is no less surprising to many another who will heartily sympathise with his dictum that "we must get back to the stage the dignity and beauty of public speech." And not to the stage alone. How many clerics read the Lessons badly, and deliver their sermons worse! In the Law Courts a learned and lengthy judgment will often be delivered in a monotonous gabble; the learned Judge devotes little time to polishing his sentences, which he delivers with the same disinterested unconcern.

Again, for slipshod speech: careless grammar, tiresome iteration, and maddening circumlocutions there is no place like the House of Commons, which, unfortunately, likes to have it so, under the impression that such is the style more suitable to practical men of affairs. "The dignity and beauty of English speech," of which Mr. Ainley spoke, are rarely found in public places where men—and women—talk. Yet public speech never counted for so much as it is, and the reputation of being "a good speaker" was never so valuable.

Mr. Ainley was addressing the teachers at their vacation course, and who but they can work any reformation in the spoken word? If not at school where else can the beauty and dignity of English speech be upheld as living things which to defile is an act of vulgarity? But slang is so fatally easy. The careless chopping, slicing, and mutilation of words comes so naturally. Even the coarsest brutalities of speech flow readily to the tongue. Words and sentences are mangled and befouled. Yet nothing falls more pleasantly on the ear than a good elocution, and the music of words is as a revelation to those who for the first time hear them spoken as they should be spoken—with respect for their worth and a feeling almost of reverence for their long service and ministry.

The easy flippancies of slang are amusing enough, and priggishness is detestable. But the fact remains that we do not use this fine instrument of our mother speech as we should, and we are the poorer for the neglect.

doubtless had a most excellent effect, and all disputes are settled by the miners themselves.

A party of men, tired and hungry, met together late one afternoon in a large and gloomy grass hut not far from the field. Outside, the natives had lit fires and in the hut the men, gathered in one corner talking inevitably of gold, disposed of a frugal tea. Presently, out of the gloom behind them came the melody of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The hut was, in reality, a church, and the miners had failed to hear or see the choir file in for practice. "The miners included a 'hard case' to whom mission boys were a particular challenge. Yet the voices of the natives in that district are so musical, and their rendering of the well-known hymn was so surprisingly good, that the 'hard case' remained to enjoy the singing. Hymn tunes exercise a great fascination over the 'raw' African, whose only knowledge of civilization has so far been gained at the mission station, and it is not surprising to hear that every night, when the long miles of camp fires gleam up and down the Lupa, the native labourers, seated in parties round their own fires in the bush, by their singing of the melodies learnt from the missionary, bring back old memories to many a white miner.

THE ALIEN PROBLEM.
STATEMENT BY HOME OFFICE.

The following statement was issued from the Home Office on July 24th:—

The Home Secretary received a deputation on July 23rd from a number of societies interested in questions regarding the naturalisation and admission of aliens to this country. The deputation was introduced by Lord Queensborough, and speeches were made by Lady Sydenham, representing the British Women's Patriotic League, Dr. Wansley Bayly, representing the Workers' Liberty and Employment League, and Mr. Arthur Kitson, representing the Banking Reform League. The deputation handed in a short memorial praying for the amendment of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, to make more stringent the conditions under which certificates of naturalisation may be granted. It was urged that the grant of British citizenship should only be given to aliens having long and meritorious residence in this country, and then only after the most searching inquiries into their moral and financial status. It was suggested that aliens and naturalised persons form a very large proportion of the criminal population of this country; that many of them are being maintained at the country's expense, whether in hospitals, prisons, asylums, or on the poor rate; that British nationality is sought, and in the case of women only too easily obtained, to avoid deportation, and that intermarriage between aliens and British subjects was altering for the worse the moral and physical characteristics of the people.

In reply, the Home Secretary said he entirely agreed that British nationality was a gift not lightly to be conferred, but he thought that the deputation did not quite realise the manner in which the alien laws of this country were administered. The present position was that no alien could be naturalised unless he had had at least five years' residence in the British Empire; in actual practice the average duration of residence of aliens naturalised during his term of office was made in excess of that period. He could not agree that any distinction should be made, for naturalisation purposes, between residence in England and residence elsewhere in the Empire. He was strongly on the side of Imperial unity, and any such distinction would serve to divide rather than to unite the Empire. Apart from residence qualifications, he had to be satisfied before signing any certificate of naturalisation that it was in the interests of the country that the applicant should become a British citizen.

As regards the resident alien population in England, the Home Secretary said that they had been here for a great many years, and there could be no question of expelling them. If, however, any individuals so behaved as to render their further presence here undesirable, they rendered themselves liable to deportation. As regards the admission of aliens to England, the Home Secretary pointed out that each year large numbers of Americans and other arrived on holiday or for business purposes, and it was in the interests of this country that they should come. The figures of arrivals and departures show that this large volume of visitors passes out of the country in due course, and he was careful to see that they in fact did so. He agreed with the view of the deputation that the numbers of the alien population should not be increased.



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PIMPLES OVER FACE AND HANDS

Of a Wet Nature. Very Itchy. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with small pimples on my nose which gradually spread all over my face and hands. They were of a wet nature, and very itchy so that I could not sleep. My face and hands were disfigured for two years."

"I was treated without any benefit. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it helped me. I purchased more and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Miss J. Bullock, 9, Hawthorne St., Princess Park, Liverpool, Eng.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap with touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum is fragrant and refreshing. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For names and addresses: 1, Post Office Box 104, New York, N.Y., U.S.A. and 2, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. Try the Cuticura Soaping Stick.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 for the cure of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 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1012th, 1013th, 1014th, 1015th, 1016th, 1017th, 1018th, 1019th, 1020th, 1021st, 1022nd, 1023rd, 1024th, 1025th, 1026th, 1027th, 1028th, 1029th, 1030th, 1031st, 1032nd, 1033rd, 1034th, 1035th, 1036th, 1037th, 1038th, 1039th, 1040th, 1041st, 1042nd, 1043rd, 1044th, 1045th, 1046th, 1047th, 1048th, 1049th, 1050th, 1051st, 1052nd, 1053rd, 1054th, 1055th, 1056th, 1057th, 1058th, 1059th, 1060th, 1061st, 1062nd, 1063rd, 1064th, 1065th, 1066th, 1067th, 1068th, 1069th, 1070th, 1071st, 1072nd, 1073rd, 1074th, 1075th, 1076th, 1077th, 1078th, 1079th, 1080th, 1081st, 1082nd, 1083rd, 1084th, 1085th, 1086th, 1087th, 1088th, 1089th, 1090th, 1091st, 1092nd, 1093rd, 1094th, 1095th, 1096th, 1097th, 1098th, 1099th, 1100th, 1101st, 1102nd, 1103rd, 1104th, 1105th, 1106th, 1107th, 1108th, 1109th, 1110th, 1111th, 1112th, 1113th, 1114th, 1115th, 1116th, 1117th, 1118th, 1119th, 1120th, 1121st, 1122nd, 1123rd, 1124th, 1125th, 1126th, 1127th, 1128th, 1129th, 1130th, 1131st, 1132nd, 1133rd, 1134th, 1135th, 1136th, 1137th, 1138th, 1139th, 1140th, 1141st

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 8th.
Bardonia Maru, Japanese str., 4,103 tons, Capt. S. Nagao, from New York and Shanghai, with a general cargo and case oil, lying at Leichikok.—M.B.K.

Chung Hing, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 131.—Hong On S.S. Co.

September 9th.
Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. G. McAdams, from Tsingtau, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 131.—B. & S.

Haiching, British str., 1,287 tons, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, from Foochow and Amoy, with 800 tons of general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf.—Douglas, Lapsruik & Co.

Hogon Maru, Japanese str., 2,340 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Keelung, via Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. wharf.—O.S.K.

President Grant, American str., 8,105 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Seattle and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—A.O.L.

Prospere, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. 131.—Fook Tai Cheong.

Unio, Dutch str., 1,118 tons, Capt. W. Zeylenmaker, from Balikpapan, lying at A.P.C. wharf.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 9th.
Chuanan, for Hankow.
Germania, for Shanghai.
Jade, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Koku Maru, for Swatow.
Pereira, for Singapore.
Phenian, for Hoilow.
Shanghai, for Haiphong.
Selima, for Singapore.
Tibet, for Amoy.
Tjebbe, for Batavia.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement of yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 2 a.m. was 83, of which 51 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were six arrivals, of which one was British, one French, one Norwegian, two Japanese and one Chinese. The departures for the same period numbered nine.

The arrivals for the period under review were the s.s. *Chuanan* from Tsingtau, with ground nut oil and 150 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Nanyo* from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 350 tons of general cargo and twenty bags of mail; the s.s. *Prospere* from Saigon with 2,500 tons of rice and four bags of mail; the s.s. *Koshu Maru* from Canton with no entry of either cargo or mail; the s.s. *Bardonia Maru* from New York and Shanghai with 3,973 tons of general cargo and dangerous goods consisting of kerosene and the s.s. *Chung Hing* from Kwang Chow Wan with 170 tons of general cargo. The departures were the s.s. *Alpa Maru* for Saigon; the s.s. *Fan Huan* for Amoy; the s.s. *Koshu Maru* for Keelung; the s.s. *Unio* for Kwang Chow Wan; the s.s. *Sen Kung* for Kwang Chow Wan; the s.s. *Shing Maru* for Shanghai and the s.s. *Hogon Maru* for Keelung.

The Australian-Oriental Line's s.s. *Chang*, built locally for Messrs. Yuill & Co., of Sydney, which sails from here on September 25th on her maiden voyage for Manila, Port Klang, Thursday Island and Australian Ports, will undergo a trial trip on Saturday.

The Douglas Steamship Company announce that the s.s. *Haiching* will leave Hongkong for Amoy and Foochow only to-morrow (Friday) at 1 p.m. The China Navigation Company further announce the sailing of the s.s. *Nanchang* for Haiphong, Saigon, Cebu and Manila to-day at 10 a.m., in addition to those vessels previously mentioned.

The *Hogon* left Hongkong again yesterday for a further trip to Canton. She carried a large number of passengers. Altogether there were close on a thousand people on board, including approximately sixty first class passengers. Among the latter were a number of missionaries, including Americans. In the second and third class divisions of the steamers all available accommodation was taken, there being scarcely standing room to be had when the vessel left the wharf. Also among the passengers were a large number of students, including many young boys and girls, presumably going to Canton for their education which the Cantonese authorities are said to have offered to them free, in view of the ban placed on the striking students by the schools in Hongkong. The *Hogon* will return from Canton to-day. Yesterday she took no cargo.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. H. L. Akel
 Mr. E. E. Akel
 Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Bander
 Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Baleman
 Mr. N. Beale
 Mr. A. Becker
 Mrs. E. R. Bellios
 Mr. R. J. Birbeck
 Mr. E. G. Boles
 Mr. T. Brimfield
 Mr. & Mrs. E. W. G. Barnes & 2 children
 Mr. P. L. Butler
 Mr. D. E. Capleman
 Mr. W. B. Champlier
 Mr. R. W. Cholmondeley
 Mr. & Mrs. Clements
 Mr. R. H. Jones
 Mr. & Mrs. B. N. Collison
 Mrs. F. A. Crampton
 Mr. F. C. Crub
 Mr. J. D. Dickie
 Mr. M. Dykstra
 Mr. & Mrs. E. Ellis & 2 children
 Mr. E. E. Ellis
 Mr. G. A. Fafait
 Mr. G. F. Fisher
 Mr. F. J. W. Focken
 Mr. & Mrs. A. H. A. Fong
 Mr. Wm. Galloway
 Mr. G. H. Gassoun
 Dr. D. L. Gaster
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Gould
 Dr. E. C. Gould
 Lt.-Col. & Mrs. A. H. Guthrie
 Capt. T. P. Hall
 Misses A. & F. Hamilton
 Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hannibal
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Hansen
 Mr. C. Haasen
 Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Harris & 2 children
 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Hines
 Mr. H. H. Hines
 Mr. C. F. Hines
 Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Jamo
 Mr. A. T. Jensen
 Mr. A. K. Jensen
 Mr. V. Johansen
 Mr. J. H. Johnston
 Mr. J. R. Jones
 Mr. J. E. Joseph
 Mr. E. L. Judd
 Mr. L. Kershaw
 Mr. M. F. Key
 Mr. D. L. King
 Mr. T. O. Lammert
 Mr. E. A. Larsen
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Lauritsen
 Mr. Leary
 Mrs. & Miss Leavell
 Miss H. Ellis
 Mr. S. E. Lyster
 Mr. A. MacGowan
 Mr. & Mrs. C. Mancine
 Mr. C. L. Masters
 Mr. C. M. McDonald
 Mr. S. S. McKee
 Miss D. Metcalf
 Mr. O. Nilson
 Mrs. W. H. Nortley & child
 Mr. J. E. Orlerton
 Mr. K. Pappas
 Mr. & Mrs. C. R. J. Parsons
 Mr. B. H. Pope
 Mr. Isaac Poppo
 Mr. A. Reseking
 Mr. & Mrs. Riggensbach & child
 Mr. A. H. Bows
 Mr. Joseph A. Satoaky
 Mr. E. A. Schwesinger
 Mr. A. B. Scott
 Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Silas and infant
 Mr. B. D. Simpson
 Mr. T. Sirejol
 Mr. J. E. Smith
 Mr. T. S. W. Smith
 Mr. Ed. T. Snuggs
 Mrs. E. T. Snuggs
 Miss F. M. Snuggs
 Dr. H. P. Sommers
 Mrs. E. Sparke
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Springburg
 Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Tebow
 Mr. H. Tredwell
 Mr. C. Trimm
 Lt.-Col. & Mrs. G. Tuke
 Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Varn & child
 Miss M. Vos
 Miss E. S. Wallace
 Mr. H. Wandenberg
 Mr. H. Watkins
 Mr. E. C. Watson
 Mrs. H. G. Williams
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilson & family
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Woensener & child
 Mr. D. E. Wool
 Mr. H. E. Wool
 Mr. R. S. Zimvald

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 9th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.83	29.81
Temperature	75	81	84
Humidity	72	80	74
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	4	4
Weather	O	C	B
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0
Highest open-air Temperature on 8th	85		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 8th	70		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 10th to 16th, 1925.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Day of Month	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Thurs	10	5:34	5.7	Thurs	10	9:45	2.9
Fri	11	5:34	5.7	Fri	11	9:25	2.8
Satur	12	5:34	5.7	Satur	12	9:22	2.5
Sun	13	5:34	5.7	Sun	13	9:22	2.2
Mon	14	5:34	5.7	Mon	14	9:19	2.3
Tues	15	5:34	5.7	Tues	15	9:19	2.0
Wed	16	5:34	5.7	Wed	16	9:18	1.7

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hogon Maru*, on September 9th:—Mr. C. G. Spiker, American Consul.

Per s.s. *President Grant*, on September 9th:—Miss Beatty Chen, Mrs. J. E. Donnelly, Mrs. F. H. Daddler, Mrs. L. F. Dee, Mr. J. T. Gale, Mr. J. K. Lacey, Miss E. V. Macky, Mrs. A. H. Manahan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Maxey and daughter, Mrs. G. McDonald and daughter, Mr. W. S. Ruffner, and Miss P. Murphy.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Woonung on September 8th at 2.30 p.m., left on the same day at 11.30 p.m., and is due at Hongkong at 9 a.m. to-morrow. She will berth at pier No. 5, Kowloon wharf, and will sail for Manila at 5 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arafura (E. & A.), due to-day.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 23rd.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-morrow.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Change in Sailing.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

WILL SAIL FOR
 MANILA

at 5.00 p.m., FRIDAY, September 11th

at 8.00 a.m., SUNDAY, September 13th

RETURNING

WILL SAIL FOR
 HONGKONG

at 4.00 p.m., SUNDAY, September 13th

at 7.00 a.m., TUESDAY, September 15th

Passenger Department: Tel. G. 752. Cable: GAOANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cable: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan port

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G. 2400, G. 2420, G. 2440

IYO MARU Friday, 12th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU Friday, 12th Sept. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port

KASHIMA MARU Saturday, 13th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Saturday, 13th Sept. at 11 a.m.

YUWA MARU Saturday, 13th Sept. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 13th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd September

AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA

MAYEASHI MARU Monday, 14th September

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa

Bay & Algoa Bay.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MURORAN MARU Wednesday, 9th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU Monday, 28th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Thursday, 17th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 15th Sept.

HAKOZAKI MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

TSUSHIMA MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

DELGOA MARU Wednesday, 30th Sept.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos. 592, 293 & 2422 S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. CN. BATAVIA.)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DEMI and
 PENANG, on the 16th September, 1925.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
 English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

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Telephone 1574.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 11th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 13th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KOBE via MUJI	"LAISANG"	Sunday, 13th Sept. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SHANGHAI	"TINSANG"	Sunday, 13th Sept. at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 19th Sept. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 19th Sept. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Monday, 19th Oct. at 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY From Born Pass
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY From Born Pass
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel	Des Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSHANE"	22nd Sept.	"GLENIFFER"	10th Oct.	10th Oct.
"GLENAP"	29th	"GLENHARTSHIRE"	15th Oct.	15th Oct.
"GLENLUCE"	1st Nov.	"GLENAMORY"	3rd Oct.	3rd Oct.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	12th			
"GLENBEG"	26th			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

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THE NEW EAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

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SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Sept. 6th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 18th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 30th, 5.00 p.m.

TO EUROPE—\$120—\$112—\$110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10th, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22nd, 5.00 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Oct. 4th, 5.00 p.m.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

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HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS

of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

via Suez Canal ... 19th September
 via Suez Canal ... 7th October

BOSTON NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

via Suez Canal ... 1st November

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

via Suez Canal ... 27th September
 For Haver, London, Hamburg & Antwerp.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

via Suez Canal ... Middle November
 Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agnes Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Port Elizabeth, Port Amelia, Mossambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zambéze, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-ASIAN INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 8th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
 Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

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Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

via Suez Canal ... 19th Sept.
 via Suez Canal ... 23rd Sept.
 via Suez Canal ... 7th Oct.
 via Suez Canal ... 19th Oct.

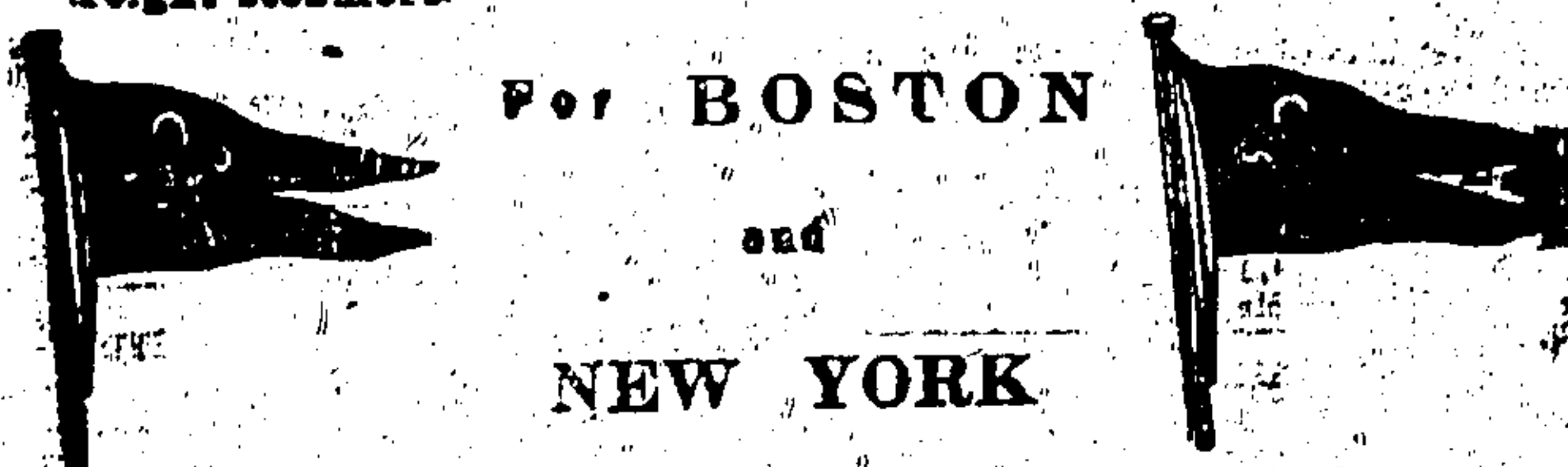
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 30th Sept., 1925.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 5185
 Telegrams: Furvesine

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

King's Buildings.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.**VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disintegrating from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurvy, eczema, glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, cancer, goitre, rheumatism, gonorrhoea, etc. It improves the general health and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, etc. It is a powerful, safe, and reliable remedy, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

Beware of cheap imitations. The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W. London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

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Eastern & Australian
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JETTPORE"	5,318	12th Sept. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRYBER"	5,114	19th Sept. Noon	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Havre.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KARNATA"	5,138	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"BOUDAN"	5,238	14th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIOLIA"	5,813	25th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYVA"	5,138	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	5,144	23rd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,238	10th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	15th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	5,006	26th Dec.	Mace, London & Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,039	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KRYBER"	5,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	5,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Feb.	Marseilles & London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pirana, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Redial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,008	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	9th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	5,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	5,000	2nd Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	14th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	do.
"TANDA"	5,000	23rd Mar.	do.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Manila, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tientsin, Dairen, and other ports on route to and from Australia.

Passenger connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ARAFURA"	5,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	5,238	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	5,018	20th Sept.	Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Sept.	do.
"KHYVA"	5,138	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SIOLIA"	5,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	5,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	5,000	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,238	14th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	5,006	28th Nov.	do.
"BOUDAN"	5,238	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,039	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	5,000	12th Dec.	Moj, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KRYBER"	5,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	5,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Perishable Messing not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 1000 on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbills, etc., apply to—

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2, & O. Building, Cantonment Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Executive cabins.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 15 Days)

*HAICHING... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Friday, 11th Sept., 1 p.m.

*For Amoy and Foochow, only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rialto Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Peking) and return by the same steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Managers

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, HAKHOI & HAIPHONG ... "TEAN" ... On 10th Sept. 10 a.m.	
HAIPHONG, SAIGON, CEBU & YOLOLO ... "NANOHANG" ... On 11th Sept. 10 a.m.	
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE ... "KWANGHONG" ... On 12th Sept. 10 a.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 13th Sept. 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUNGHONG" ... On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.	
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE ... "KINGYUAN" ... On 18th Sept. 10 a.m.	

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 22.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE SAID AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on 25th Sept., at 4 p.m.

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANTIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. (Sailing Subject to Alteration)

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (TUMER).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE £66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 28th Aug.	
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Sept.	
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 18th Sept.	

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 7th Sept.	
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 31st Sept.	

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September	
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... sails 1st October	

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1022.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Hongkong.	From Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong to Marseilles.
AMBOISE ...	12th Sept.	12th Sept.	12th Sept.
ORIENTAL ...	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	15th Sept.
PORTHOUS ...	23rd Aug.	23rd Sept.	23rd Sept.
DARTAGNAN ...	11th Sept.	18th Oct.	18th Oct.
ANGKOR ...	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	27th Oct.
ANGERS ...	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	27th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00.00	B CLASS (1st Class) ... 65.00.00
SECONDES (2nd) ... 55.00.00	SECONDES (2nd) ... 55.00.00

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

* * * * * loading for HAVRE ANTWERP

* * * * * YANG-KEE from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740.

2, Queen's Buildings.

CONSIGNATION—TRAI SIT—REPRESENTATION.

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